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THE LITTLE BROWN DRUM.

The little brown drum, with its rallying roll,
And rattle and rumble that reach to the soul—
With rub-a-dub-dub,
O, rub-a-dub-dub!—
Is echoing far o'er the stretches of snow;
Is wrathful and high and is vengeful and low;
But it calls and it calls in the town and the field
That the vials of war have at last been unsealed,
And the banners of war with a snap are unfurled,
While the song of the drum wakes the half of the world.
The little brown drum!
The little brown drum!

The little brown drum, with its rollicking beat
Is sending the lilt of the march to the feet—
With rub-adub-dub,
With rub-a-dub-dub,
The heart of the mother grows cold, and she prays
At seeing the eyes of her son all ablaze.
The drum chants of glory, and then when she hears
She blesses her son in the rain of her tears;
And lips that are silent and pallid and dumb
Break haltingly into the song of the drum.
The little brown drum!
The little brown drum!

The little brown drum! It is sounding its call
In palace, and cottage, and hovel, and hall—
With rub-a-dub-dub,
O, rub-a-dub-dub!
It sweeps through the snow and it cries to the seas,
It voices its song in the wildest of keys;
And hands drop the glass where the wine has been poured,
While quivering fingers are clasped on the sword.
It shakes in a shower the bloom of the plum—
The terrible, terrible call of the drum.
The little brown drum!
The little brown drum!

The little brown drum! There's a laugh in the leap
Of its sonorous tones from the shrill to the deep—
With rub-a-dub-dub!
O, rub-a-dub-dub!
There's a sigh in its song when the measures are slow,
But it calls to one, "Come!" and it cries to one, "Go!"
And it rumbles at night and it rumbles at dawn,
Till over the land it goes volleying on,
Till the hands of the drummers are pulselessly numb,
Repeating and beating the call of the drum.
The little brown drum!
The little brown drum!

—W. D. Nesbit in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

PUZZLING TO FRENCHMAN.

English is said to be one of the most difficult languages for a foreigner to learn. The verbs and prepositions are particularly puzzling. A professor in Columbia school of mines tells of the troubles of a Frenchman with the verb "to break:"

"I begin to understand your language better," said my French friend, M. De Beauvoir, to me, "but your verbs trouble me still. You mix them up so with prepositions.

"I saw your friend, Mrs. Berky, just now," he continues. "She says she intends to break down her school earlier than usual. Am I right there?"

"Break up her school, she must have said."

"Oh, yes, I remember; break up school."

"Why does she do that?" I asked.

"Because her health is broken into."

"Broken down."

"Broken down? Oh, yes. And, indeed, since fever has broken up in her town——"

"Broken out."

"She thinks she will leave it for a few weeks."

"Will she leave her house alone?"

"No; she is afraid it will be broken—broken—how do I say that?"

"Broken into," with a human form just sunk into lifeless lump—with a soul just loosened from its earthly portals—well, we will not dwell on the picture, for I was speaking, you know, of some of the hardships of getting a doctor in the country—a familiar hardship to those who have lived in remote sections."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

CORN STRAW HAT.

Hats composed entirely of cornshucks are now being manufactured, and any one who fancies that they have a bizarre appearance can readily see from the accompanying picture that he is mistaken. The cornshucks are arranged upon the

lining in radial lines, and after they are lapped at their longitudinal edges are secured to each other and the lining by parallel rows of stitches. Thus, as in an ordinary straw hat, there are layers of this novel material which overlap each other and are so attached to the lining that they cannot get out of position.

Hats of this kind are said to be very durable, and, as cornshucks are cheap, they can be sold at a low figure. Whether they will ever become popular remains to be seen.

Embalmed Sausage.

The experts of the bureau of chemistry, department of agriculture, have found plentiful evidence that the basic aluminum acetate is the secret of the preservation of the imported sausage. As this aluminum salt is indigestible and harmful, even in small quantities, the line will be drawn with increased firmness against the embalmed sausage.

The Great Value of Naval Power.

As in the Civil War a half century later, so in 1812, the power of the water over the issues of the land not only was not comprehended by the average official, but was incomprehensible to him. Armstrong in January, and Hull in March, had insisted upon a condition that should have been obvious; but not till September 3d, when Hull's disaster had driven home Hull's remonstrance, did Captain Chauncey receive orders "to assume command of the naval force on Lake Erie and Ontario, and to use every exertion to obtain control of them this fall." All preparations had still to be made, and were thrown, most wisely, on the man who was to do the work. He was "to use all the means which he might judge essential to accomplish the wishes of the government." It is only just to give these quotations, which indicate how entirely everything to be done was left to the energy and discretion of the officer in charge, who had to plan and build up, almost from the foundation, the naval force on both lakes.—From "The War of 1812," by Capt. A. T. Mahan, in the April Scribner's.

Where the Shamrock Grows.

Stories are told concerning a certain Irish town where "watchmen" are all employed to parade the streets by night and "call the hours," their usual formula being something like this: "Two o'clock; all's well, all's well!"

One night, as a visitor happened to be lying awake, he heard the following somewhat paradoxical cry:

"Two o'clock; all's well! Smith's mill's on fire; one man killed! All's well!"—Tit-Bits.

A NIGHT CALL.

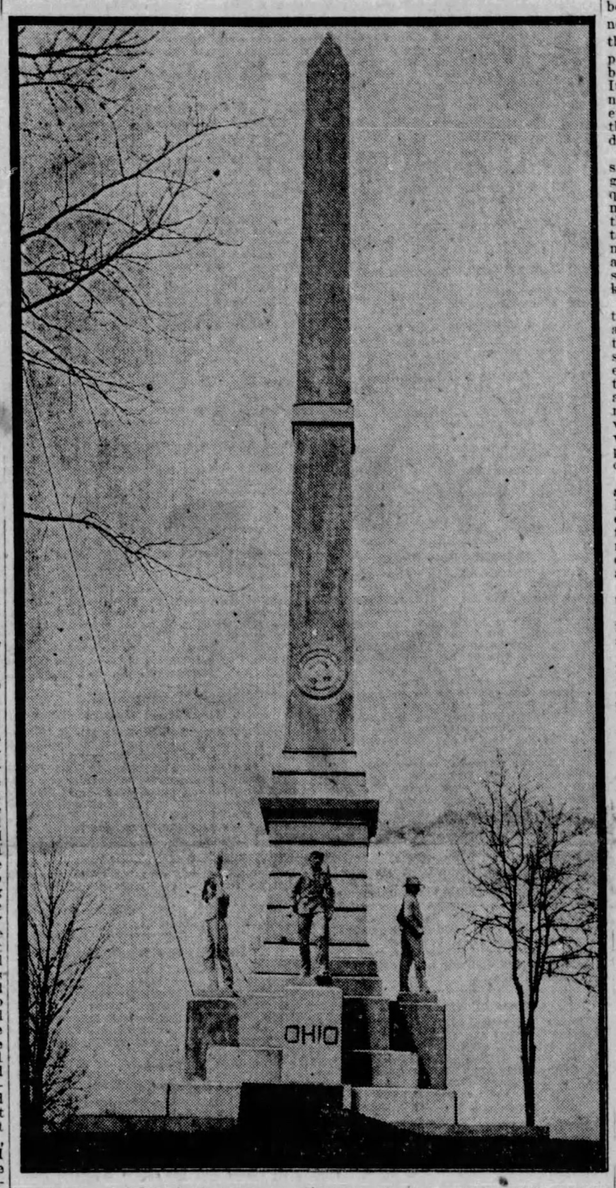
"Did you ever go to get a doctor in the country at night?" asked a man who lives out in one of the parishes. "Well, I did, the other night; and I want to say that I had an interesting experience then. My stepmother, who had a severe case of measles, suffering from an unusually high fever, and almost smothering from the cold that accompanied the sickness, suddenly became very ill about 10 o'clock at night, and we decided to call the doctor. At that time the rain and wind and lightning were coming so fastly that I thought the heavens were falling; it was a most vivid rain, wind and electrical storm; and I want to say here that I never beheld a more beautiful display of electricity—lightning and thunder in all directions and all the universe, seemingly to be in convulsions of volcanic collisions! I got dripping wet catching the mare and hunting for the doctor. When I reached the town where the doctor lives, and which is five miles from home, I found that only a barber shop in the town was open. One of the loungers about the shop told me that the doctor was not at home, but was visiting a patient about a half a mile farther down the road. I went to the latter's house, but was told that hte doctor had just left to see a sick woman about a mile up the road, which place I had previously passed. After returning to K——, and after leaving word at the doctor's residence, I turned my face for the village of H—— C——, though without having a definite idea as to where to look for the doctor there. It is a village of scattered lanes and scattered residences. Egyptian darkness enveloped all. The entire place was flooded, water being away up over the muddy undulations of the roadbeds. It's a good thing I had a lantern; without it something serious would have befallen me in the roads, for I should have run into the fences and the ditches. I found myself lost in darkness, and with the rain still overhead.

After driving some distance down—or up, probably; for I did not know, and am yet ignorant as to the way I took—I found myself in front of a little den, which still was open. One of the men, in answer to inquiries put by me, said he thought that the doctor was at that very time at a patient's house, which was, he added, a half a mile further up the road, in a suburb of the village. I should know where the house was, he said—it was where 'dey killa de beef,' as he put it, meaning the butcher's place. Being wet and chilly, I took a drink. It was—slop. Well, I drove on, toward—up the road, hoping to find a light in some window, or door; which would give indications of the presence of a sick person and a doctor. I am a sort of detective, by the way. Sure enough, there was a window with a light. It was in a field and about 200 yards from the public road; and as I drew reins to look I saw a big gate open before me. He must be there! And here we incidentally come to a story saddening to contemplate. When the doctor came out to see me, he told me that he was attending a dying woman. He expected her to die within a few hours, he said. She had pneumonia, and he had just injected stimulants to keep her heart beating a little longer. Through the crack of the door, that stood ajar, I caught one or two glimpses of a bed with a bar hanging over it. From an adjoining room came stifled sobs of women. The rain had by that time turned into a haze, and the haze drifted through the rays that shot from the door, perhaps, just as a soul would soon drift away. The doctor was suffering from physical and mental strain, though he had worked hard to save his patient's life. Defeat stared him in the face. He returned into the house, but came out presently, and as we both turned our buggies to drive away I heard the cries of women and a man and that of sobbing like a child. The farmhouse, situated in the field, as it was, and at midnight, with a human form just sunk into lifeless lump—with a soul just loosened from its earthly portals—well, we will not dwell on the picture, for I was speaking, you know, of some of the hardships of getting a doctor in the country—a familiar hardship to those who have lived in remote sections."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

OHIO'S SHAFT ON MISSIONARY RIDGE

Recently Completed and Will Be Accepted This Week.

Chattanooga, March 31.—On the crest of Missionary Ridge there stands a monument more glorious and more massive than any yet erected within the confines of the National Park. At a most important point on the Ridge in a little reservation purchased by the Ohio commission for the exclusive use of Ohio the great tribute towers eighty feet in the air. The plain and simple shaft is unadorned save by the seal of the state carved on the eastern side. Surrounding the monument are bronze tablets telling the glory of Ohio in the engagement here and in all the hard-fought campaign.



The figures which are on the four sides are models of strength and beauty, each seemingly more perfect than the others. The name of the state is cut in twelve-inch letters on each pedestal beneath the granite figure. A drummer boy, a cavalry man, a gunner and an infantry man are represented.

The monument was dedicated in its unfinished state last November. Only the base and figures were then in position. The task of lifting the immense blocks which compose the spire up the Ridge was a long and difficult one. At one time four traction engines were hitched to the car specially built to haul the granite, and many days were passed in the endeavor to advance a few inches. After months of persistent effort attracting the attention of engineers from all parts of the country the mighty granite pieces were safely hauled to the Ohio reservation and later lifted to place on the monument. With all this the tribute is said to be built with absolute accuracy and the apex is not a hair's breadth out of plumb.

The Ohio commission will arrive this week to finally accept the shaft. There is in all the Chickamauga-Chattanooga National Park no more imposing tribute none with a better location. The whole monument weighs more than four hundred tons and it can be seen for miles. At the base of the Ridge at this point Colonel Aquila Wyley lost his leg, but the regiment which he commanded mounted the Ridge in triumph.

Almost a hundred organizations from Ohio were in this campaign, and the shaft commemorates them every one while the separate history of each appears upon its individual bronze tablet.

LINCOLN TIPPED AN ENGINEER

Edward Markstone, an aged and retired railroad man of this city, today narrated an instance when President Lincoln paid an engineer to not run so fast. It was on the second trip that the President made from Philadelphia to Washington over the old Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore railroad. George Feeney, who died recently in Wilmington, Del., was the engineer of the train and Mr. Markstone was the brakeman. In describing the occurrence Markstone stated:

"George ran so fast that when Newark, Del., was reached and the train stopped for water, President Lincoln got out of the car and, walking up to the platform to where Feeney was standing, said: 'George, take this, and don't run so fast, will you?' The President had actually bribed George to hold his engine in a bit." It is needless to say that the engineer did as directed.

When Lincoln first made his memorable trip from Philadelphia to Washington, at the outbreak of the civil war, Markstone was one of the armed guards on the President's car. In telling of this historic ride he said:

"The sleeper was attached to the rear of the train and was empty. In order to allay the suspicion of the passengers as to the causes of the delay, trucks were wheeled backward and forward bearing trunks and baggage of every description. After a wait of nearly half an hour a cab dashed up to the station and a man unattended quickly alighted. He wore a long coat, the cape of which was drawn over his head. It was Lincoln. He came toward me and quickly entered the car. I could see but little of his face on account of the cape, but I noticed his searching eyes as he looked at me. The doors on both ends of the sleeper were then locked and guarded. I was one of the three men who rode on that coach; Lincoln on the inside. I was on the outside at one end and another guard was at the other end. From Philadelphia to Baltimore, where I alighted, I stood with pistol in hand ready to shoot any trespasser. I was ordered to do so, and had the occasion required it I would not have hesitated a moment."—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Mistook the Man.

An artist painted a portrait of Mark Twain. Some time afterwards Twain was confronted with the picture in an art gallery and after gazing at it for some minutes he seemed to be oppressed by a feeling of sadness exclaimed:

"Poor—poor Wagner!"

"Wagner?" interrupted the artist, "why—what do you mean?"

"Why," said Twain, "isn't that Richard Wagner?"—Atlanta Constitution.

THIBETAN WITCH.

This woman is one hundred and three years old and it is probably because of her great age that she is accredited with the powers of a witch. Certainly her ap-

pearance meets the accepted idea of one, showing that witches are much the same the world over, for this aged dame is an inhabitant of far Thibet, and lives at Ghoom Rhuti. The photograph was taken by the roadside near Darjeeling, India, and it cannot be denied that the sitter made an excellent subject.

Found a Fossil Bird.

A fossil, pronounced by scientists to be that of a great prehistoric bird, has been found near Eureka Springs, Mo., in a bed of limestone. The fossil is of large size and appears to be that of a bird on the alert. The head is turned slightly to one side, while the body is squatted close to the ground, the feet barely showing on the under side of the strange formation. Scientists say the fossil is a relic of the cretaceous period.

Large Exports.

There are only three countries whose exports exceed a billion dollars. The exports from the United States and Great Britain are almost exactly equal—1,457,000,000 from one and $1,415,000,000 from the other. Germany's exports amount to only $1,200,000,000.

Promptly Answered.

Sunday School Teacher—Now, Tommy, can you tell me whose day this is?

Tommy—Yes'm; it's Bridget's. Della had last Sunday out.—Philadelphia Press.

WHERE GOATS BRING THE BREAD.

The bakers' wagons in Brazilian towns are commonly drawn by goats. Sometimes a pair of these animals are hitched to the cart and sometimes there are four. They are patient workmen, and nobody ever has any occasion to complain that through any fault of theirs the bread does not arrive in time in the morning. The wagon is a rather odd affair resembling a box on two wheels, with a peut roof.

How Flanders Played the Game

A STORY OF COUNTY POLITICS

BY F. L. DUSTMAN.

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CHAPTER XI.

Within two hours the executive committee was in session with every member present as well as a few of the party managers who were not members. There was a diversity of opinion as to what should be done. Some favored a carefully constructed denial which should deal with the question at length. Others believed the thing to do would be to ignore the whole matter. They argued that it was near the close of the campaign and that the voters were not to be influenced by eleventh hour charges. It was claimed that if Flanders made no reply the Sun would not produce the evidence at which the article hinted, and that in all probability there was no evidence and it was all merely a bluff.

Flanders did not agree with this proposition. The editors of the Sun were not given to bluffing. The nature of the questions convinced him that by some means they had come into possession of the evidence which they would not hesitate to use and that they would spring it no matter what course he took. Some action on his part he believed to be necessary and it must be of the most radical kind.

Oscar Ballard, the lawyer member of the committee, made a proposition which all agreed was the best course to be taken. His plan was to make a grand stand play which would last until after election, when interest in the whole matter would drop. Flanders was to enter a general denial to all the questions, and make this denial in the fewest possible words, and Ballard, as his attorney, would at once bring suit against the paper for $25,000 damages to Flanders' character.

Ballard admitted there was no case against the paper, but that it would show Flanders meant business and after the election the suit could be dropped and that would be the end of it. In the meantime if the Sun did follow their questions with interviews or affidavits all such were to be ignored.

Flanders went direct from the meeting to the Sun office and asked to see Mr. Forester, but he was not in. Mr. Dagan invited him into the private office and asked what he could do for him.

"I called in regard to the article in your paper this evening which intimated that I purchased my nomination and that I am using unscrupulous means to bring about my election."

"Exactly," said Mr. Dagan. "Do you want space in the Sun to make reply?"

"Very little space is needed. A few words of denial from me will, I think, counteract what little influence the article may have."

"Then you do not intend to make a complete refutation of each question?"

"No, sir. The intimations are too ridiculous. My standing in this community is not to be undermined by the publication of such falsehoods."

A piece of paper was lying on the desk and taking a pencil from his pocket Flanders wrote the following:

"To the Editors of the Sun:

"The only reply I care to make to the questions propounded to me in your issue of yesterday, in which it was intimated that I purchased my nomination and am trying to corrupt the voters to secure my election, is that I deny every intimation contained therein and believe that the article was published to injure my reputation, and, if possible, to encompass my defeat. As to the mortgage which it is claimed has been placed upon my property that is a matter of my own in which the public is not concerned. To show that I propose to defend my character from partisan assailants, I have instructed my attorney to at once bring suit against the editors of the Sun for $25,000 damages, and have further instructed him to push the case to as early a trial as possible.

"JOHN FLANDERS."

Flanders handed the paper to Mr. Dagan, who read it slowly, and then laying it down, remarked that it would be given a conspicuous position in the next day's issue of the Sun.

"And now, Mr. Flanders," said Dagan, drawing his chair near to that gentleman. "I have a few things to say to you. It was I who wrote that article in today's paper. I am responsible for it. Do not imagine for a moment that it was written for partisan reasons. I am a strong party man, but would not assail any man simply because he differs from me and happens to be the candidate of the opposition party for office. You know the course of the Sun well enough to know that this is true.

"That article is based on evidence which is now in my possession, evidence which I am satisfied will stand the test of any court in the land. I would use it were it against one of our own candidates, for, if it is true, the man who would do such things to win political success is not the kind of man to be entrusted with public affairs.

"Believing that I am right and am justified in my course, I propose to push the matter, and, if possible, defeat you. As for your suit for damages, you can start it as soon as you please. I am not a child, to be frightened by such a threat."

"All right, Mr. Dagan," Flanders said, rising to go, "do your worst. If this is to be a fight to a finish, let it proceed. Produce your evidence, send it broadcast over the county, but I want to say here and now, that the voters will vindicate me, and that I shall be elected auditor. I defy you and your paper. Good evening, sir."

CHAPTER XII.

The next afternoon Flanders' card appeared in the Sun without a word of comment by the editor. The Herald made a brief notice of the Sun's article and dismissed it with the explanation that it was a new departure on the part of that paper and one which its readers would deplore, as personalities of that nature always engender bitter feeling. The Herald expressed the belief that the article was published solely for political effect. Appended to the Herald's comments was Flanders' card which appeared in the Sun of the same date, a copy being furnished the Herald editors.

On the day following the Sun contained an affidavit signed by a man named Johnson who claimed that at the time the primaries were held he was employed by Milligan, a paving contractor, and that Milligan had given him a dollar and told him to attend the caucus and vote for a list of delegates which he would furnish him. Johnson further swore that Milligan told him John Flanders was a candidate for the nomination for auditor, and that Flanders had given him $75 to be paid to the men in his employ if they would vote for his set of delegates, and $25 extra for his trouble. Johnson swore he attended the caucus and voted the ticket furnished him by Milligan and that he was paid one dollar for his time, and that the other men in the employ of Milligan did the same and received the same compensation.

Along with the affidavit appeared several interviews. One was with a delegate to the convention which nominated Flanders and was a most adroitly worded affair. This delegate admitted that he had been elected as a Gibbons man and had voted for Gibbons on a number of ballots but had finally switched and supported Flanders. He admitted that money had been offered delegates to change their votes to Flanders and confessed that he had attended a conference during the recess of the convention at which he heard an offer made of $200 for twenty votes. He further said the money was paid over and the votes delivered, but denied that any tender had been made to him and declared he had changed his vote simply to break the deadlock.

It was evident from the wording of the interview that Dagan had the delegate in a sweat box and had succeeded in tangling him. The only comment made by the Sun on this interview was that while this delegate was desirous of keeping his name out of the papers and did not want to make public the names of those implicated he would, if necessary, give the names of all concerned and was ready to swear to the truthfulness of the whole transaction.

There were also several interviews with saloonkeepers and hangers-on in which

"I AM RESPONSIBLE FOR THAT ARTICLE, MR. FLANDERS."

were set forth the statements that Flanders visited certain saloons on certain days, that he treated those who were in these saloons at the time and asked them all to stand by him at the polls, declaring that if at any time he could do anything for any of them all they had to do was to say so.

As for the mortgage on the Flanders property the county record was reproduced without comment.

The same day these articles appeared suit was begun by Flanders against the editors of the Sun for $25,000 damages.

The publication of these articles was the sensation of the campaign. The partisan adherents of Flanders argued that the Sun's case did not hold water because in the one instance names were not given. However, the interview was so carefully worded that to many it did not lack strength because of the omissions. Flanders did not care to challenge the editor to give the name of the delegate nor the names of those whom it was alleged had offered and received money.

It was evident that during the closing days of the campaign Flanders would have to bear the brunt of the battle. His friends stood by him loyally. Especial work was done in his behalf. Bennett's organization redoubled its efforts. Milligan, the contractor, was sought for, as it was believed he could be induced to make public denial to the affidavit of Johnson; but Milligan had gone no one knew where. Two or three of his men were found, but they refused point blank to affirm or deny what Johnson had said. Flanders' blood was up and he determined to win if it took every cent he had and all he could borrow.

The Sun's publications had driven Julia to the verge of nervous prostration and she was under the doctor's care. The poor woman did not upbraid her husband. On the contrary she asserted that he was the victim of a miserable conspiracy. And yet he half believed she thought the charges true. She no doubt remembered his lavish use of money and it is not probable that she had forgotten the condition he was in on his return home after an afternoon spent in visiting the saloons. Her illness was an extra cause of worry to Flanders during the closing days of the campaign.

Copies of the Sun containing the affidavit and interviews were scattered in every part of the county. That they were having an effect Flanders very soon discovered. He heard from the charges every day and almost every hour. Men who had exhibited a friendly interest in his campaign were somewhat cool in their greetings. While the publication had no effect on his partisan friends, it was among the voters who cared little about politics that he had the most difficulty.

Frequently he would discover that some of the men who had quietly been doing him some good were actually opposing him. Quite often some independent voter would meet him and publicly condemn him, declaring that he believed the Sun was right and that all that was necessary to make some men criminals was to nominate them for office. It was uncomfortable to be talked to in such a manner, but Flanders had sense enough to know that it would make a bad case worse to become angry and so made the best of it, strongly asserting his innocence.

The whole difficulty lay in the fact that as the Sun did not indiscriminately attack men in politics, it had all the more influence in its fight on Flanders. Readers believed what it said. The only flaw in its bold venture was that it waited until such a short time before election to spring the sensation. If the charges were true some of Flanders' misdoings happened so early in the campaign that they should have been exploited sooner. This point workers did not overlook and it undoubtedly saved him votes that otherwise he would have lost. Even as it was he found himself within a few days of the election with his fences in great need of repair.

The one thing which kept puzzling Flanders was how did Dagan make the discovery? Where did he get his information? Where was the leak? Was there a spy in camp? Was one of his supposed supporters a traitor? Was he being sold out?

Flanders could not discuss this problem with many persons for the very good reason that he did not care to advertise the Sun's truthfulness. One evening, seeing Dagan and Rose Barton driving down street, he had an inspiration. Where was Harry Bennett? Why was he not with Rose? Had she wormed the secrets from Harry while he was priding himself on finding out from her all about her father's affairs? A great light began to dawn on Flanders, for while he had faith in Bennett's ability in a general way, he very much doubted if Bennett or any young man in the town would come out first best in a diplomatic engagement with Rose Barton. She knew exactly how to play her part.

The next day John saw Harry to talk with him for the first time since the Sun's published sensation.

"Harry, are you paying your attentions to Miss Barton yet?" was his first question after the greeting.

"Nothing more in that quarter, Flanders. Got all the information there was to be had about her father's campaign and then my mission was ended, you know."

"And her mission with you was ended when she extracted from you every particle of knowledge you had of my campaign," Flanders remarked. "Harry, Rose Barton played you for an amateur in politics, and she was not mistaken."

"What are you driving at, old man? You talk as if I am responsible for everything which has appeared in the Sun. Next thing you will be accusing me of writing those articles."

"My belief is that you did everything except write them," John replied rather warmly. "What did you find out about Barton's campaign?"

"O, a number of things on which I have posted my workers. I will admit that Rose, while she talked freely, did not tell me as much as I wanted to know, but by drawing her out I managed to get some rather valuable pointers."

"And what did you tell her in order to draw her out?"

"Well, I told her a great many improbable things and others which were true, but which I knew she would think improbable."

"Harry Bennett, you gave Rose the information which enabled the Sun to secure the evidence with which it has confronted me the past few days."

"You are clear off, John. I did tell Rose one evening a highly colored story about your newness in politics. I let my imagination have full swing, but did mix in a few truths as to how you secured your nomination. You see, I was making her believe you was such an unscrupulous fellow that I had about made up my mind to vote for her father, but do you know she would not believe what I said about you. She insisted you are an honest man, and that some enemy of yours had been trying to poison my mind. I found out a number of things about her father's campaign that evening."

"Well, Harry, I know I am new in politics, but when I become as easy a mark as you I will not plume my sails for congress; I would not even try to be constable.

"Rose was playing detective, and you gave her exactly the information she wanted. That young Dagan has suspected me all summer and has been working to get a hold on me. You remember a year or so ago Dagan and Miss Barton were great friends, and were together much of the time. They are now going together again, and I am confident they put up this game on you. Dagan knows you have charge of this special organization for me and he believed Rose to be shrewd enough to secure from you all you know of my political affairs. She succeeded in getting the ground work and Dagan has run down the men. Do you see?"

If Harry did see he would not admit it. He could not bring himself to believe that with his experience in politics he could be so easily tricked, and by a woman at that. To Flanders it was plain as day. With the very best intentions Harry had unwittingly brought him to the verge of defeat, if he had not made it a certainty.

Flanders always believed that, while Harry would not admit it, he realized he had made a great blunder. The remaining days of the campaign Bennett worked day and night and he inspired his organization with something of his own energy, for in spite of the effect of the Sun's publications Flanders felt that he was holding his own fairly well.

Four or five days before the election, two short interviews appeared in the Sun. They were published in parallel columns and without comment. The first read:

"Julius Gibbons was in the city Monday. He is taking quite an interest in politics this year and it is rumored that he is to be deputy auditor in the event Mr. Flanders is elected. The Sun asked Mr. Gibbons if the rumor is true and he replied:

"It is a matter which I do not know as I should talk about and yet I know of no reason why it should remain a secret any longer. Yes, the arrangement is that I am to be Mr. Flanders' chief deputy if he is elected.'"

And right alongside the above was the following:

"For some time rumor in political circles has been to the effect that if John Flanders succeeded in being elected county auditor Mr. Carl Becker, of this city, is to become his chief deputy. The Sun met Mr. Becker today and asked him if this were true. Mr. Becker said:

"It is a matter which I do not think should be talked about at this time. However, I have not been asked to keep it a secret and will therefore say that Mr. Flanders has invited me to be his chief deputy in the event of his election and I have accepted.'"

This was unpleasantly interesting. It seemed that fate, ill luck and fool friends had combined to defeat Flanders and that there was little doubt the combination would succeed. Dagan had evidently secured another tip and had placed the result before the public in a most convincing way.

The Sun article brought trouble. Becker hunted Flanders up the same evening after the publication and wanted to know what it all meant. He said several members of organized labor had seen him and that if he were to be thrown over by Flanders they would not stand it, but would go to Barton. They asked him to see Flanders at once and have a definite understanding.

"Why, Becker, of course you are to be my chief deputy," said Flanders with emphasis. "That is understood. Two or three of Gibbons' friends have seen me this evening and they laughed at the Sun's interviews. They said it was their understanding, and Gibbons', too, that you are to be my first deputy and Gibbons will rank next. The Sun has garbled its interview with Gibbons for the purpose of hurting me. Simply an eleventh hour campaign trick."

This apparently satisfied Becker, but Flanders did not feel exactly comfortable.

The first thing to be done was to see Gibbons and satisfy him in the same way, and getting a horse and buggy Flanders drove direct to Gibbons' home in the country.

When he arrived he found that for once fortune had favored him. Mrs. Gibbons informed him that her husband had received a message that morning to the effect that an uncle in Southern Illinois had met with a serious accident and the doctors said he could not recover, and would probably die within a few days. This uncle was a bachelor and a man of considerable property and Gibbons was his favorite nephew. He had sent for him to come at once as he wanted to instruct his nephew as to the disposition he wished to make of his estate.

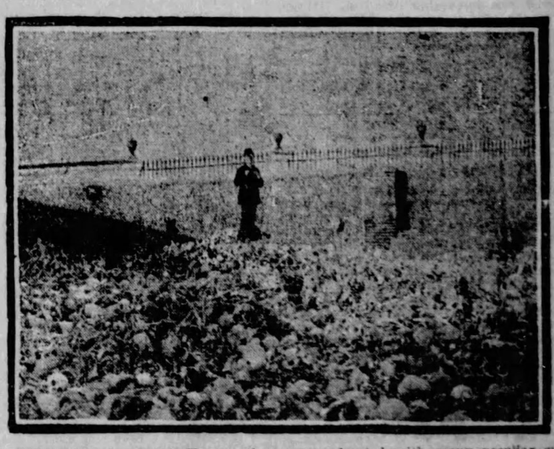
While the accident was exceedingly unfortunate for the uncle it was equally fortunate for Flanders and he drove back to the city in excellent spirits for it was evident that Gibbons could not return before election and after that he could arrange matters, if elected, and if defeated—well, that would end it for all of them.

CHAPTER XIII.

Election day came at last. It was ushered in by a dark, dreary, November morning. A cold, drizzling rain fell until noon and the remainder of the day was cold and cloudy, without a minute's sunshine. Both parties were apparently ready for the last and most important act in the campaign. Details had been looked after most carefully. Workers and challengers were selected for duty in every precinct. The Flanders party had enough carriages apparently to haul the entire voting population of the county to the polls. In fact, several weeks before election it had engaged for that day every rig in every livery barn in the city.

This was done not only that there would be no doubt of having vehicles enough but also to cripple the opposition by leaving them without sufficient number of rigs to haul their voters. This did not cause them as much trouble as expected for it was discovered later that Captain Barton overheard two liverymen discuss the matter several days before

HAVANA'S GHASTLY GOLGOTHA



When Americans visit Havana they are confronted with many peculiar customs. One of the most startling and revolting is that which prevails in regard to the dead. Colon cemetery, a beautiful burial ground, laid out in romantic walks, arched with superb trees and adorned with costly monuments and classic cenotaphs, is the last home for all, grandee and peasant alike.

The rainbow effects of the city's architecture are carried out here, as revealed in the various colors of the crosses which mark the graves, but suddenly, and without warning, the vision is astonished with a grotesque contrast, which the photograph pictures, and is truly a shocking commentary upon civilization.

It appears that the ground in this cemetery is leased, not sold, and if after a term of five years the renewal rent is not paid the dead forfeit their resting places. Their bodies are ruthlessly dug up and cast into a common heap, exposed to public view along with thousands of other skulls and bones of men, women and children who can never be traced by posterity.

THOUSANDS HAVE KIDNEY TROUBLE AND DON'T KNOW IT

To Prove what Swamp-Root, the Great Kidney Remedy, Will Do for YOU, Every Reader of "Weekly Blade" May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mail.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for more sickness and suffering than any other disease, therefore, when through neglect or other causes, kidney trouble is permitted to continue, fatal results are sure to follow.

Your other organs may need attention--but your kidneys most, because they do most and need attention first.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, because as soon as your kidneys begin to get better they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.

The mild and immediate effect of Swamp-Root, the great kidney and bladder remedy, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. Swamp-Root will set your whole system right, and the best proof of this is a trial.

63 Cottage St., Melrose, Mass.

Dear Sir: Jan. 11th, 1904.

"Ever since I was in the Army I had more or less kidney trouble, and within the past year it became so severe and complicated that I suffered everything and was much alarmed—my strength and power was fast leaving me. I saw an advertisement of Swamp-Root and wrote asking for advice. I began the use of the medicine and noted a decided improvement after taking Swamp-Root only a short time.

I continued its use and am thankful to say that I am entirely cured and strong. In order to be very sure about this, I had a doctor examine some of my water today, and he pronounced it all right and in splendid condition.

I know that your Swamp-Root is purely vegetable and does not contain any harmful drugs. Thanking you for my complete recovery and recommending Swamp-Root to all sufferers, I am,"

Very truly yours,

I. C. RICHARDSON.

You may have a sample bottle of this famous kidney remedy, Swamp-Root, sent free by mail, postpaid, by which you may test its virtues for such disorders as kidney, bladder and uric acid diseases, poor digestion, being obliged to pass your water frequently night and day, smarting or irritation in passing, brick-dust or sediment in the urine, headache, backache, lame back, dizziness, sleeplessness, nervousness, heart disturbance due to bad kidney trouble, skin eruptions from bad blood, neuralgia, rheumatism, diabetes, bloating, irritability, worn out feeling, lack of ambition, loss of flesh, sallow complexion, or Bright's disease.

If your water, when allowed to remain undisturbed in a glass or bottle for twenty-four hours, forms a sediment or settling or has a cloudy appearance, it is evidence that your kidneys and bladder need immediate attention.

Swamp-Root is the great discovery of Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist. Hospitals use it with wonderful success in both slight and severe cases. Doctors recommend it to their patients and use it in their own families, because they recognize in Swamp-Root the greatest and most successful remedy.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is for sale at drug stores the world over in bottles of two sizes and two prices—fifty cents and one dollar. Remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

EDITORIAL NOTE.—So successful is Swamp-Root in promptly curing even the most distressing cases of kidney, liver or bladder troubles, that to prove its wonderful merits you may have a sample bottle and a book of valuable information, both sent absolutely free by mail. The book contains many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonal letters received from men and women cured. The value and success of Swamp-Root is so well known that our readers are advised to send for a sample bottle. In sending your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure to say you read this generous offer in the Toledo Weekly Blade. The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.

THE LITTLE THINGS.

ELIZABETH AYRES.

She had been shopping that afternoon and when one must make a little money cover many needs, shopping is a task that requires time and consideration. She had been late in returning home and was hurriedly changing her dress, for there was the supper to get and John did not like to be kept waiting for his meals.

In spite of her haste, she stopped to inhale the fragrance of a pink-blossomed hyacinth she had set on the table, and to touch its waxen petals with caressing fingers that revealed a beauty-loving nature. She had bought the flower of a sidewalk vendor who stood on a street corner in the middle of a garden of potted plants where bloomed hyacinths and daffodils and tulips and stately Easter lilies. She had disciplined herself for her extravagance in spending an unnecessary dime, by walking to her home, which was at a considerable distance from the shopping district of the city.

The late afternoon sunshine was warm and the wind blew soft and mild across her face. She had enjoyed her walk. The florists' windows held a carnival of Easter blossoms and the other shop windows were gay with the coloring of Easter wares. The perfume of the hyacinth she carried in her arms made the whole world seem fragrant with the scent of flowers, and when she left the crowded streets behind, she heard the robins beginning their twilight songs, slow and sweet and liquid.

She felt a gladness in the atmosphere and it tinged her spirits, bringing a rare sense of elation and exhilaration that painted her cheeks a pretty color and deepened the blue of her eyes. This was when she was outside. When she entered her home, it looked dingy and dark and shabby, and the small rooms smelled of the meals which had been cooked within their walls.

She raised the shades high and threw open the windows before she went to change her dress. The increased light picked out the worn places in the carpets and ruthlessly exposed the makeshifts in furniture and attempts at decoration. It all seemed so poor and mean. It spoke so plainly of the struggle to make income and needs meet, and the future held no promise of relief from the struggle.

Weariness and depression shrouded her in their shadow. The color faded from her cheeks and eyes. The fleeting exhilaration gave place to the old feeling of resigned endurance. She dressed herself carelessly as one who has no thought other than to be covered. Habit, rather than energy, hastened her supper preparations. She hated the odors rising from the cooking food, and resented the chill of the evening which forced her to close the windows. The memory of the afternoon flowers and sunshine passed away.

"What's the use," she muttered, sinking wearily into a chair.

"Supper's ready," she called.

They ate their food without speaking, and when the dishes were cleared away, sat on either side of the table, the man absorbed in his paper and the woman toiling over a basket heaped with mending. The clock ticked loudly in the stillness.

"Tomorrow will be Easter," the man said at last, reminded of the season by something he was reading.

"Yes," the woman answered, "it comes early this year. I suppose there'll be the usual parade of Easter millinery in the churches."

There was a note of bitterness in her voice.

"I suppose so," the man agreed, returning to his reading with seeming lack of interest in his wife's remark.

They were silent again. The woman went on stolidly with her sewing. From behind the widely spread sheets of his paper, John Baker looked at his wife with strange intentness. The bitterness in her voice aroused his attention.

For the first time he noticed how the once full curves of her cheeks had hollowed and how her face had sharpened. The neckband of her waist was collarless and he saw how thin and meagre her throat had grown. Her hair was strained back in a rough, untidy knot. Her shoulders drooped despondently and her hands were red and scarred with marks of toil and lack of care.

He sighed heavily when he saw these signs of deterioration. She was such a pretty, dainty girl when they were married. And he had been so occupied and dulled with his efforts to gain a living he had not seen how she had changed. His heart throbbed with a newly-awakened, regretful tenderness. He had forgotten to be thoughtful in many little ways where the thought would have cost him nothing and would have been such a help to Mary.

"I'm going out," he said, rising abruptly to get his hat.

Mary glanced at him with surprise. It was unusual for him to go out at night. Evening after evening, month in and month out, their habit of living was the same. The man, heavy and worn with the labors of the day, sat dozing over his paper. The woman, equally heavy and weary, occupied herself with sewing, or at rare intervals, she lost herself in the unknown, fascinating ease of life pictured by a society novel. They had not the money with which to entertain friends, or to seek outside diversion. They merely existed, Mary thought hopelessly, in an arid desert of monotony, dullness and depression. When the evening was ended, they went to bed expecting nothing but to awaken in the morning facing the same round of unvarying duties.

While Mary sat alone, her mind traveled in a limited circle. She had long been in a mood which had taught her to look for nothing in the future and she found no pleasure in dwelling on the past. "What's the use?" she would say.

Meantime, John was striding through the streets in search of a florist's. He had marked the floral display in the afternoon.

"Women think a lot of flowers," he thought. "It won't break me to give Mary an Easter bouquet once in a lifetime."

He was gone an hour or more and when he entered the house, Mary had put away her work and was sitting with folded, empty hands. John laid a box of flowers in her lap. She looked up at him startled, wondering at his expression. For an instant she fancied he was the lover he used to be. He put his hand on her hair and bent and kissed her. It was so long since this had happened that the tears rushed to Mary's eyes.

"You're a good girl and I've brought you a present," John said, pretending to be gay.

She took the lid off of the box and caught her breath in delight at sight of the clustered violets lying fragrant and beautiful, with tiny drops of water glistening on their petals. She lifted them to her face and held them against her cheek, flushed and burning with pleased excitement.

"Oh, John; Oh, John, how kind of you," was all she could say.

"Hadn't you better put them in water?" John suggested, trying to hold his voice steady.

She arranged them in a vase, lingering over the flowers and touching them lovingly in keen enjoyment of their beauty. She brought out the pot of hyacinths and set them by the violets.

"Aren't they lovely, John!" she exclaimed softly.

They took their accustomed places at the table, but not to relapse into their former indifference. Their glances met and clung together. There was a smile in John's eyes. He reached his hand across the table. Mary's crept out to meet it and nestled in his clasp. They were entering the enchanted land of hope and happiness. The dreariness of the present was obliterated. The future smiled brightly and opened before them, fair as a rose in summer.

Bringing the violets was a little thing to do, but sometimes little things make turning points in the lives of men and women. And maybe—who can tell—an angel or two in heaven is glad when these little things are done.

WHAT CAME OF A LETTER.

My Dear Aunt Kate:

I must tell you the good news. Right after receiving your letter, the day before New Year's I started in with new resolutions on the first of the year. I wrote to Dr. R. V. Pierce, at Buffalo, N. Y., as you requested me to do. I gave him all my symptoms, which were that I was tired—so tired—all the time and did not care to go anywhere, depressed and sad, and all ambition gone, backache and a dragged-out feeling, could not sleep, limbs feeling sore and aching. I followed the doctor's advice, which he went to considerable pains to make plain to me—to rest every day—a nap after lunch—complete relaxation—cultivate repose of mind, try not to worry, get as much outdoor air as possible, and practice long, deep breathing, expanding the lungs. Then for a uterine tonic, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, coupled with a wash he told me of. I must say that after following his advice for four months I feel perfectly cured and like a new woman.

Yours affectionally, JEWEL.

Letters like the above are not unusual.

Mrs. Kooman, of 832 Grant Ave., Schenectady, N. Y., says: "I continued with the medicine until I had taken five bottles, also two vials of the 'Pleasant Pellets,' and I was cured. I always recommend Dr. Pierce's medicines to my friends when they are not well."

"My daughter is in quite good health, thanks to Dr. Pierce's medicines. My wishes are that all who are afflicted will try them and see what good can be done for the sick," writes Mrs. Elizabeth McConell, of Rochester, Ind.

Send 31 one-cent stamps to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., for his Common Sense Medical Advisor, 1008 pages.

RAILROADS IN THE PHILIPPINES

Sir William Van Horne has given some very good advice touching projected railroads in the Philippines, drawn from his experience in Cuba. Sir William declares that the success which has attended his efforts in Cuba is largely due to the methods employed in dealing with the native inhabitants. Had he and his colleagues been guided by a short-sighted policy of chipping off a little here and a little there, at the expense of the native, in Sir William's opinion he would have been doomed to failure. Seeds would have been planted which would have borne bitter fruit for generations. He endeavored not only to obtain, but even more, to deserve the confidence of the natives from the very outset, as the basis of operations. He employed only native labor in constructing the four hundred miles of the Cuban railroad, and awarded no building contracts. To have done so would, in Sir William's view, have been suicidal. His success in Cuba convinces him that the same policy should be followed in the Philippines if the dual object of the American government—to educate the Filipinos in respect for the Americans, and confidence in them, and, at the same time, to bring about the industrial development of the islands—is to be secured.

The government has three alternatives in constructing the projected Philippine railroad; it could let contracts for construction, or, thirdly, endow with sufficient power some company whose interests would be the same as the government's interests. The annual cost to the American government of providing for 800 miles of Philippine railroad would be no more than the annual cost of maintaining a single regiment. If by the constructing of railroads the necessity of a standing army should be removed, and a native constabulary established, the inestimable benefit is apparent. — Harper's Weekly.

BY ELIMINATION.

One day, as Pat halted at the top of the riverbank, a man, famous for his inquisitive mind, stopped and asked:

"How long have you hauled water for the village, my good man?"

"Tin years, sor," answered Pat.

"Ah! How many loads do you take in a day?"

"From tin to fifteen, sor."

"Ah, yes! Now I have a problem for you. How much water, at this rate, have you hauled in all, sir?"

The driver of the watering cart jerked his thumb backward toward the river and replied, "All the wather yez don't see there now, sor."—Christian Advocate.

Japanese Women in War.

The women of Japan do not go out and fight today as they have done on rare occasions in the past. We had an empress once who led an army into Corea and fought at the head of her soldiers. And even in the last century, when the Shogun made his last stand against the Mikado, nearly a thousand women and girls belonging to families attached to the Shogun fought behind and upon the castle walls, and many were killed.

It is different now. Only the men go out. But there is much left for the women to do, and there is not a woman in Japan who will shirk her duty. Not only must she take care of the family while the men are away, but she must work for the soldiers. Our Empress herself is the patron of the Japanese Red Cross society, whose president is always a prince of the royal house.

The women who act as nurses must lay aside their kimonos and wear the regular dress of a hospital nurse. Both before and since the war with China the women of Japan have attended the hospital training schools, where instruction is given by American and European nurses, and there are now no better nurses in the world than those of Japan.—Mrs. Sadazuchi Uchida, wife of the Japanese Consul-General in New York, in Harper's Weekly.

Inflated.

"This picture," said the artist, indicating an exquisite marine view, "is valued at fifty thousand dollars."

"H'm!" remarked the stock broker, "there's a lot of water in it, isn't there?"—Catholic Standard and Times.

WIRE-$1.40 Per 100 Lbs.

Smooth galvanized wire, put up 100 lbs. to a bale, lengths running up to 250ft. No. 14 guage, per 100 lbs. $1.40. Write for prices on other gauges. Fence staples, per 100 lbs., $2.00. Wire nails, mixed in a keg, per 100 lbs., $1.60. Barbed wire, per 100 lbs., $2.35. Poultry netting, steel fence, etc., at low prices. Ask for Catalogue No. E, 207 on merchandise of all kinds from Sheriffs' and Receivers' sales.

CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO., West 35th & Iron Sts., Chicago

The Farmstead

Questions for Answers.

Will some of your readers tell me what is the matter with my colt's eyes, and what will cure them? You cannot tell that there is anything wrong with them, but when you motion your hand before her left eye, you will find that she is nearly blind in it. Her appetite is not the best for grain. She eats her oats first, then her corn.—J. K., Oak Hill, W. Va.

Can you tell me what ails my cattle and what to do for them? They seem to get weak and stiff. After a few days they cannot get up. They get weaker and soon a large soft swelling appears on the throat, just beneath the skin. The swelling some times contains a watery slime. It seems to affect the young stock worst. The eyes get a pinkish color and run some water. They groan some, at last some bloat, some do not. They eat and drink good until the last.

They have had good warm shelter, good wild hay night and morning, and all the good barley, oats, wheat and some flax straw they could eat, and plenty of salt before them all winter. It looks as if it was contagious. As soon as I have noticed any weakness, I have fed them some ground barley and oats. They were in a fair condition. As I have lost several head already, I would like an answer as soon as possible. G. G. K., Hayti, S. Dakota.

Will some one please tell me what I could sow with rape to make good, early hog feed, and when it should be sowed?—W. A. B., Youngstown, O.

Will some reader of The Blade please tell me how to make tomato catsup so that it will keep.—A. U. B., Caryville, Fla.

Will some reader of The Blade please tell me what ails my pigs? They seem to get lame in all of their legs so they can hardly get around. They have no appetite and when one was taken, it seemed to be such hard work for it to breathe and it was bound up so we had hard work to get anything through it. Will some one tell me if it is a disease, and what is good for them? They appeared to do well the fore part of the winter.—C. C., North Earl, Pa.

Will some reader of The Blade give a recipe for making cheese? How warm must the milk be and how much rennett to how much color and salt? How long must the curd stand?—M., Sherwood, Michigan.

Will some reader who has had experience in feeding cottonseed meal advise me if it will cause the animal to go blind?—R. F. C., Sherman, Texas.

I had a calf which had fits. It would be standing up and when the attack came on, it would back up a little ways then fall down and become as stiff as a dead animal. Then it would soon begin to kick and thrash around. After it had kicked some few minutes, it would rise up on its stomach and lay there, breathing in short, quick gasps and chewing its tongue with a kind of sucking noise. After lying up on its stomach some time, it would get up on its feet and continue the chewing of its tongue. Sometimes it would lick its shoulders. It has as many as a dozen of those spells and then it seemed to grow better and got all right. Will someone tell me the disease and a cure?—H. M. K., Hebron, Neb.

Salve for Sore Teats.

Editor Farmstead:—In The Blade of March 17, a reader asks for the receipt for a salve to be given in the paper again. I sent it in over a year ago. It was printed in The Blade about 25 years ago. We tried it for sore teats on cows and found it very useful. There are many good cows spoiled by not keeping the teats healed and well. It is only natural for everything to flinch from being hurt, so when the cow is to be milked and it hurts and she does not stand still, she is whipped so when she is excited, she holds her milk and many times keeps the best of it till the yield is cut down. Some may think they are wise, but will spoil the best of cows. Another reader sends in the bloody milk cure, poke root. Says to give a root as large as your finger. The root is deadly poison for man or horse, and that quantity would be a big dose. I have tried it often and never give more than an ounce when green. I believe it will cure bloody milk or when there are lumps and what is known as gargot. Now who will be first to request a remedy for bloody milk?

The recipe for the salve follows: Four ounces lard, two ounces beeswax; melt together, not too hot; 1¼ ounces alcohol, 1 ounce olive oil, ¼ ounce origanum oil, ¼ ounce laudanum, ¼ ounce camphor gum. After melting the first two items, add the others and stir until cold.—A. M., Springfield, Mo.

Case of Ringworm.

Editor Farmstead:—Please tell B., Lindentree, O., that the trouble with his cattle is evidently ringworm. Paint the afflicted parts with tincture of iodine. One or two applications will probably suffice. —C. J. Roseburg, Ore.

His Own Experience.

Editor Farmstead:—I agree with S., Clements, W. Va., excepting that I have seen too often that boring the horn and slitting the tail was so far as apparent all that was necessary. As to E., Selt, I could not have been much more surprised if he had said he had seen a young wild rabbit sucking its mother. Very fat cattle have been bothered with it badly, without doubt.—G. D., Winona.

Hollow Horn and Wolf Tail.

Editor Farmstead:—For the benefit of S., Clements, W. Va., I will give him and all other farmers who wish to know my cure for hollow horn. Where a cow has horns, or none, in the hollow of the head between the horns, pour turpentine and rub it in, along the back to the roots of the tail. Take salt brine and rub that in and pull at the hide and loosen it. It will take the hair off, but that will grow in again.

For wolf in the tail, cut a slit in the end of the tail, about four inches long, and let it bleed about 10 minutes. Then take a teaspoonful of salt and pepper, and mix it thoroughly. Rub it into the cut and take a cloth and do it up snugly and tie it with a string. Then, in about 24 hours, take off the cloth and feed two quarts of chops or bran, and put into each feed a teaspoonful of condition powders. Feed three times a day for seven days, then two times a day for seven days more.

Now paste this in your hat, and we will be done with hollow horn.—C. F. O

Black Teeth in Hogs.

You say that black teeth in hogs are groundless. It is a fact, and neither pigs nor hogs will do well until they are pulled or broken off.

In reply to C., Henry, W. Va., as to what to put on his poor, sandy bottom land, so he can raise potatoes, let him get potash phosphate and use 500 pounds to the acre. I use it to grow all of my potatoes. The manure I haul out on the corn ground.—C. F. C., Blaides, Pa.

Simple Apple Grinder.

A fast apple-grinder is cheaply made with a 12-inch cylinder, with No. 11 shoenails, driven four inches apart, diagonally and close together in the rows. Mine is driven by a one-horse power, using a pump weight 300 pounds. Same elevation as for sawing wood or cutting hay. Will grind a bushel per minute. Cylinder 12x8. —R. H. K., Norwich, N. Y.

Hollow Horn Discussion.

Editor Farmstead:—If not a disease, then what is it? Having seen the hollow horn question discussed with so much interest, I thought I would put in a few words regarding the matter, which I know to be facts. I have, a dozen times or more in my life of 34 years, bored cows' horns that were as hollow and dry as a powder horn. After this was done, the sick cow would get all right. I notice W., of Tennessee claims that all cattle have hollow horns, and that it is not a disease. I do not dispute that cattle have a cavity in the horn, but I do say that all cattle's horns are not as hollow and dry as a shell. W. claims that if that hard, porous bone was gone, the horn would hang down by the side of the animal's head. It is a strange thing to me how a veterinarian can understand his profession and not know better than that. I am not a veterinarian, neither have I dehorned my thousands of cattle, but what I have learned by experience I know as well as anyone, and I have bored shelly horns that seemed to stand as rigid as they ever did; in fact, I never saw one any other way.

Now, Mr. Editor, if it is not a disease, neither hollow horn, then please send us a name. According to my understanding of animal life, when anything gets the matter either with animal or human that will eventually cause death, we call it a disease, and I know when a cow's horns get shelly and dry, if there is not something done, the cow will die. If it is not a disease, then what is it? It causes death just the same. Of course people who never had any experience in the matter would be more apt to take the veterinarian's word for it, but the people here in eastern Kentucky have had too much experience in hollow horn to swallow such stuff as we have seen put up for argument. It is useless to say that if the inside bone were all gone, the horn would hang down by the side of the animal's head. I have seen to the contrary too often.—S. M. H., Muses Mill, Ky.

Grease Heel Cure.

Editor Farmstead: In Farmstead I have seen several remedies for grease heel, all of which must necessarily be severe. Why not treat the faithful horse in a human manner? The following will cure any case of grease heel without pain: Sweet oil 6 ounces, borax 2 ounces, sugar of lead 2 ounces. Mix first, then wash the parts clean with warm dish water each morning and apply the remedy by hand. Rub it in well. Anyone trying it will be pleased with results.—W., Nampa, Idaho.

A Cow Strangely Afflicted.

Editor Farmstead: I have a cow strangely affected at every calving. She has had three. With the first, everything appeared to be natural for two days; the third she appeared to have the staggers, would reel as she walked, with her head very low; would attempt to eat ravenously, but could only accidentally get anything in her mouth. The attack lasted about four hours and she was again natural. The fourth day she was again attacked about the same hour, but much worse. She stood still with her head very high, her eyes glared and fixed, with a marked twitching of the lids. When forced to move would fall down as if shot, with every joint perfectly stiff; would lie still until it would wear off, in about four hours, when she would get up, stand awhile and go to grazing naturally. This lasted ten days and never returned. She gave a full quantity of milk two years, right up to the time of the second calf, after which she was affected as before, but this lasted five days longer. She then proved to be the finest dairy cow I ever owned for one year and ten months, when I with difficulty dried her up, two months before time of calving the third time, thinking this might prevent the disease. But five weeks before the calf came it made its appearance and lasted with evidently great suffering until the calf was born, and never appeared again. She has been giving milk 12 months and is now. I fear a fourth attempt will prove fatal, as each grew much worse. I ask The Blade readers to advise me if they can as to the cause and remedy. Also, how long a cow has been known to give milk without being fresh as a last resort. The cow is eight years old, never had any horns, has never been fat, but always in fair condition. Local doctors tell me the disease is "milk fever" and is very fatal, but offer no remedy.—W. C. W., Ashland, Va.

Hens Need Gravel.

Editor Farmstead: Please tell B., Mack, Va., that his hens undoubtedly need gravel to eat to digest their food.

F., Northeast, Pa., asks in The Blade the cause of his horse sweating too easily. He does not state what he is feeding the horse, but if he is feeding corn or rolled wheat that probably is the cause. Oats, I believe, would be the best feed.

T., Newfields, N. H., asks about grafting. Apricot, peach and plum trees can be grafted for they have the same kind of seed. All kinds of fruit that have pits will go together and also all kinds that have seeds. The best time for grafting is in the spring when buds are starting.—C. B., Wilbur, Wash.

Remedy for Weak Eyes.

Editor Farmstead: Please tell S., Duby, Ind., that I have used his remedy for weak eyes and found it good. I would like to have a personal letter from S. of Duby, Ind. I do not believe in wolf teeth, and even if they exist they certainly do not injure the eyes.—A. M. B., Caryville, Fla.

Spelt or Speltz.

Editor Farmstead: A very lively seed company lets itself loose in this way: "Speltz. Greatest cereal wonder of the age. It is not common wheat nor rye nor barley nor oats, but a golden combination of them, all yielding 40 bushels of grain and 4 tons rich straw hay per acre. Greatest stock food on earth. Does well everywhere." Speltz or spelt also dinkel is a species of wheat (Agropyron or Triticum spelta). It is grown to some extent in Russia, Austria, Germany, etc., its main point being that, hardier than wheat, it will make a crop in colder climates and upon poorer land. If your climate and soil will allow you, wheat is the best and most profitable crop, but spelt is better than nothing. There are both winter and spring spelt. The chaff adheres to the grain just like barley and can be fed to stock in that form or made into meal like oats, but for flour a mill made of a thick slab of buhrstone, with a tapering hole through it, in which a vertical shaft can be set so as to take off these hulls. Then flour about like wheat flour can be made and 80 bushels per acre would perhaps be no more than 40 or hulled grain, while the four tons of "rich straw hay" is wheat straw hay.—E. S., Arkport, N. Y.

Grafting Apricots.

Editor Farmstead: Someone in New Hampshire lately asked how and when to graft apricot trees. Apricots are not grafted, they are budded in July or August upon plum stocks—unless you can get apricot seedlings for stocks. The almond is a good stock for the apricot where the climate is warm enough—it wouldn't live in New Hampshire and the apricot itself will presumably not amount to much there, for it belongs in warmer latitudes, Syria, Egypt, Algiers, etc., and is greatly cultivated in southern France, Italy and other warm regions. The trees grow and bloom here in western New York, but I never saw an apricot on them and never expect to. Grown beside the orange and the almond, it is a valuable fruit, it isn't worth planting in the north. —E. S. G., Arkport, N. Y.

Cure for Loco.

Editor Farmstead:—Several times you have stated that an animal locoed could not be cured. I have cured a mule that had eaten some of the weed and was entirely crazy. Here is the remedy: First, drench in the morning with two teaspoonfuls of sulphur in one-half pint of lard. Do not try to feed or water until after next morning, when give two teaspoonfuls of soda in about a pint of water. The animal will then drink about noon, and begin eating. Do not allow it to get back to the weed for two weeks.—E. W., Fairview, Okla.

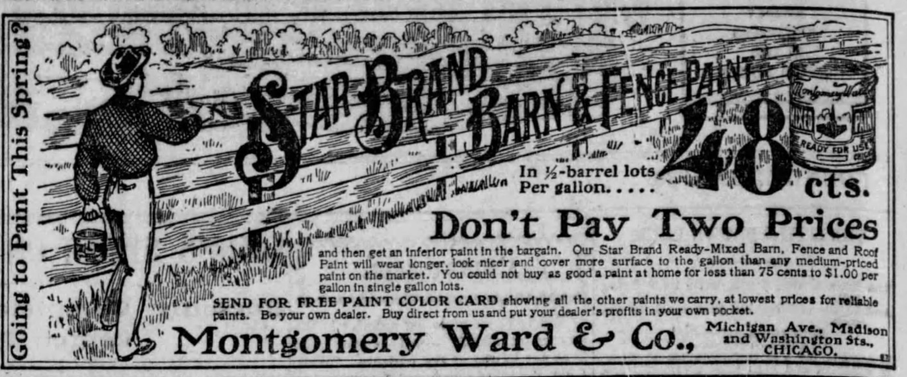
Worms in Pigs.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell inquirers for worms in pigs, to give them all the ashes and salt they want, or give them soft coal and salt.—G. A., Phillipsburg, Kan.

Golden Ointment.

Editor Farmstead:—I saw a request in The Blade of March 17 for a recipe for an ointment for stock purposes. I think I have the recipe asked for. It is good for human ailments, as well as those of stock. I send it, hoping it may be used by many readers. I know it to be good.

Golden Ointment—One pound lard, four ounces beeswax, melted; one ounce camphor gum put into five ounces of alcohol; one ounce origanum and one ounce laudanum. Let the last four dissolve while you are melting the first two. Then stir together until cold. Do not put them together too warm, or the camphor will pass off in steam.—Mrs. M. A. R., Freeland, O.



SNAKES AND TIGERS

Kill Fifty Thousand People Every Year in India.

A gentlemen in Bombay told me the other day that 50,000 persons were killed in India every year by snakes and tigers, and his extraordinary statement was confirmed by several gentlemen to whom I applied for information. They declared that only about one-half of the deaths from such causes were reported; that the government was endeavoring to secure more complete and exact returns, and was offering rewards for the destruction of reptiles and wild animals. Under instructions from Lord Curzon the authorities of the central government of Calcutta gave me the returns for the last ten years for British India, showing a total of 26,461 human beings and 88,019 cattle killed by snakes and wild animals during the year 1901-02. The returns for 1902-03 are not yet in.

This does not include the several native states, which have one-third of the area and one-fourth of the population of the empire. Nor does it include thousands of cases in the more remote portions of the country which were not reported to the authorities. In these remote districts, vast areas of mountains, jungles and swamps, the danger from such sources is much greater and deaths are more frequent than in the thickly settled portions; so that my friend's estimate was not far out of the way.

The official statistics for British India for the last ten years are as follows:

KILLED BY WILD ANIMALS AND SNAKES.	Persons.	Cattle.
1892	21,988	81,688
1893	24,018	90,253
1894	24,449	86,798
1895	25,190	100,107
1896	24,322	88,702
1897	25,242	84,187
1898	25,166	91,750
1899	27,535	98,684
1900	25,833	91,430
1901	26,461	88,019
Total ten years	250,352	907,619

Taking 1901 as a sample we find that 1,171 persons were killed by tigers and 29,333 cattle; 635 persons and 27,473 cattle were killed by leopards; 403 human beings and 5,048 cattle were killed by wolves; 1,442 human beings and 9,123 cattle were killed by other wild animals, and 22,810 human beings and 5,002 cattle by snakes. This is about the average record for the last ten years, although the number of persons killed by tigers reported last year was considerably less than usual.—India Cor. Washington Star.

DISEASE CAUSED BY SUNLIGHT

While the rays of the sun possess a stimulating and beneficial effect in disease, and can be used with advantage as a therapeutic agent, yet, according to recent investigations, they also may act injuriously and cause disease. That there is a difference in the therapeutic value between the actinic rays, or those located at the violet end of the spectrum, and the red rays was appreciated by Finsen, and the former were used in the treatment of such skin diseases as lupus vulgaris, or tuberculosis of the skin, while the latter were found effective in cases of smallpox. One of the most recent researches in this department is by Prof. Fermi, and is given in a late number of the Archiv fur Hygiene. In these experiments a large number of human subjects were exposed to direct sunlight for varying periods, and in a large percentage of cases it was found that there resulted the following set of symptoms; cephalagia (headache), dryness of the nasal mucosa, snuffling, coryza (cold in the head), pharyngitis, weariness, slight conjunctivitis, dryness of the lips, fever, pseudo-influenza, constipation, insomnia, epistaxis (nose bleed), and various pains. From this list of symptoms experienced by his patients and from the observed coincidence of certain diseases and meteorological conditions, Prof. Fermi concludes that exposure to the sun's rays is a predisposing factor in coryza, influenza, hay fever and epidemic meningitis.—Harper's Weekly.

When Birds Had No Feathers.

Did you know there was once a time when birds had no feathers and no such beaks as now serve their purpose? According to naturalists and scientists, birds were only batlike creatures thousands of years ago, with scales like fishes or lizards and webbed wings. As these wings, however, had to be more and more depended upon as a means of escape from the increasing horde of their ground enemies, and the air surrounding the earth gradually grew cooler, the scales, generation after generation, slowly turned to feathers, with light, air filled quills to aid in flying, and soft, fluffy ends to keep the bodies beneath them warm. Little by little, too, the great, savage looking, big toothed mouths that birds of thousands of years ago used to have changed to the small, pretty beaks that most of the feathered folk of today find sufficient for all their needs. The reason for this is similar to that for the exchange of scales for feathers. The food that they gradually grew to live on after they made their homes in the world of air was not the sort that needed ferocious jaws, and so the muscles of their wings and claws grew stronger as those of their mouths grew smaller and their teeth disappeared altogether.

EMPTY NOW

How One Woman Quit Medicine.

"While a coffee user my stomach troubled me for years," says a lady of Columbus, O., "and I had to take medicine all the time. I had what I thought was the best stomach medicine I could get, had to keep getting it filled all the time at 40 cents a bottle. I did not know what the cause of my trouble was but just dragged along from day to day suffering and taking medicine all the time.

"About six months ago I quit tea and coffee and began drinking Postum and I have not had my prescription filled since, which is a great surprise to me, for it proves that coffee was the cause of all my trouble, although I never suspected it.

"When my friends ask me how I feel since I have been taking Postum I say: 'To tell the truth I don't feel at all only that I get hungry and eat everything I want and lots of it and it never hurts me and I am happy and well and contented all the time.'

"I could not get my family to drink Postum for a while until I mixed it in a little coffee and kept on reducing the amount of coffee until I got it all Postum. Now they all like it and they never belch it up like coffee.

"We all know that Postum is a sunshine maker. I find it helps one greatly for we do not have to think of aches and pains all the time and can use our minds for other things." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

The one who has to bother with coffee aches and pains is badly handicapped in the race for fame and fortune. Postum is a wonderful rebuilder. There's a reason.

Look in each pkg. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

HE TALKED TOO MUCH

When Young Man Saw Stenographic Report He Signed the Pledge.

New York Press.

"There goes a young man whom I saved from going to the dogs through drink," remarked a court stenographer. "He is a tiptop fellow and has plenty of ability, but two or three years ago he began to let red liquor get the best of him. He had a good position at the time and I don't think he exactly neglected his work, but it got to be a common thing to see him standing around barrooms in the evening about two-thirds full and talking foolish. A few of his intimate friends took the liberty of giving him a quiet hint. As usual in such cases, he got highly indignant and denied point-blank that he had ever been in the least under the influence. All the same, he kept increasing the pace until it became pretty easy to predict where he was going to land, and it was at that stage of the game I did my great reformation act.

"I was sitting in an uptown restaurant one evening when he came in with some fellow and took a seat at a table without seeing me. He was just drunk enough to be talkative about his private affairs and on the impulse of the moment I pulled out my notebook and took a full shorthand report of every word he said. It was the usual maudlin rot of a boozy man and included numerous very candid details of the speaker's daily life.

"Next morning I copied the whole thing neatly on the typewriter and sent it around to his office. In less than half an hour he came tearing in to me with his eyes fairly hanging out of their sockets.

"'Great heavens, Jack,' he gasped, 'what is this, anyhow?'

"'It's a stenographic report of your monologue at ——'s last evening,' I replied, and gave him a brief explanation.

"'Did I really talk like that?' he asked faintly.

"'I assure you it is an absolutely verbatim report,' said I.

"He turned pale and walked out and from that day to this he hasn't taken a drink. His prospects at present are splendid. All he needed was to hear himself as others heard him."

Western Woman Was Boss

In Buffalo recently Owen Wister swapped stories with a party of friends till early in the morning. The conversation at last touched upon a woman's influence in domestic circles, and one of the group reminded Mr. Wister of his declaration that the East is the head of the country and the West the heart.

"And in the heart of the country how does women rank as the head of the house?" asked one. "Does she boss her husband as she does here in the East?"

"Well, drawled Mr. Wister, "I've heard it said that wherever Americans live the woman is the boss of the ranch. As to the West, I'll tell you a little story that may illustrate her status. Up in the Wind River country there lives an old man who is considered well-to-do in worldly goods and has an only son, Hank. Hank wanted to get married, but his father opposed him.

"'My boy,' said the old man, all women are natural bosses. If you get hitched you will no longer be free. Your mother has bossed me and your wife will boss you. Keep single and enjoy life.'

"But the young man pooh-poohed the idea and said that no woman would ever henpeck him, and that he knew lots of married men who led happy, untrammeled lives.

"'Tell you what I'll do,' at last said his father. 'You take a span of my best horses, hitch, them into the buckboards, take a crate of fresh eggs and drive round and see your friends. Whenever you find a woman who runs the ranch gve her an egg. If you find a man who is boss give him a hoss and the buckboard and ride the other critter home. If you come back horseback I won't say a word about your getting hitched.'

"Hank smiled, it seemed so easy. Next morning he got off bright and early and commenced going the rounds.

"'Who's boss?' he would ask, as he drove up to each ranch or dugout.

"'I be,' the woman would reply.

"At last Hank forgot to smile and began to get anxious. At first it seemed play to him, but now he realized that he must earn a wife. All day long he canvassed the Wind River country, and at every step was met with the feminine declaration, 'I be.'

"Toward nightfall he thought of one place where he couldn't help winning. He had refrained from going there as he thought it was hardly fair to the old man. It was Bill Williams' place, up under the mountains. Bill had a bad name and was said to be hard and overbearing in his own home. Other unsavory stories were told about Bill, and it was even hinted that he was a rustler. So Hank felt that his father would have barred the bad man from the contest. But Hank had determined not to ride home in the buckboard, and so he turned his horses toward Bill's home.

"He arrived at nightfall. 'Hello, Bill,' he cried. 'I want to know who's boss of this ranch?'

"'Blankety-blank-blank,' cried Bill, coming to the door, unkempt and disheveled. '

Question Bureau

RULES.—1.—Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2.—Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions all on the same subject, but not different subjects. 3.—The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give the address of any person or firm, nor about the reliability of any person or firm, nor where you can buy anything or sell anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4.—We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest; and will not answer any questions concerning prices of old coins, stamps, etc. 5.—Don't ask replies by mail. If a question is of general interest to our readers, we will reply in print, but never by mail.

Count Tolstoi.

I was reading in a newspaper not long since an article concerning a voting contest conducted by a German newspaper as to whom was the greatest man now living. Tolstoi was the winner. Please give a biographical sketch of this great man.—D. L. Waynesville, Mo.

Count Lyof Tolstoi was born near Tula, in 1828, and his mother having died, was brought up on his mother's estate. Attended University of Kasan two years, but left school to become a gambler and an idolator of individual force. Entered the army in 1851 and took part in siege of Sebastopol attaining rank of division commander. Described the seige in military sketches. His first novel "War and Peace" related to Napoleon's invasion, but had a social complication wherein he showed his repugnance for divorce. Two years later began to devote himself to the instruction of the peasantry and wrote educational books for them. He published "Ann Karenina" in 1876 and soon after formed a community on his own estate, in which everyone capable was bound to perform manual labor. He dressed as a peasant and worked as a shoemaker. His religion approaches closely that of the Quakers. He teaches non-resistance to evil and force, rejects ecclesiastical authority, but holds the spirit to be above all forms and organizations.

Philadelphia Mint.

In what month and year was the United States mint established in Philadelphia?—C. J. E., Burton, O.

By act of Congress passed April 2, 1792.

President Roosevelt.

To settle a dispute between myself and a Democrat, please tell us of what nationality is President Roosevelt, and what is his religious belief? It is claimed by some that he is a Jew, in order to turn the tide against him.

President Roosevelt comes of old New York Dutch stock. His mother was a southern woman, his father one of the most distinguished citizens of the metropolis during the war. He is a member of the German Reformed church and is as far removed from a Jew as a Scotch Presbyterian.

China's Army and Navy.

How many thousand soldiers has China? How many ships of war?—N. S., Barnesville, O.

China has a total of 643,000, including 500,0000 reserves and 145,000 artillerymen. She has 58 fighting ships, including 41 cruisers and 21 torpedo boats, but no battleships. Any opinion as to her ultimate relations in the present war would be mere guesswork and therefore valueless.

Cigarets and Minors.

Some one has started an endless chain postal card system to get a petition before congress to ask that a law be passed to stop the use of cigarets by minors. Has congress power or authority to pass such a law?—S. L. J., Boundary Wash.

That is a matter for each state to regulate, and congress would doubtless ignore all petitions.

The Pope and the Government.

The question of the 28th of March "Can a Roman Catholic hold the office of President if elected?" you answer in the affirmative. I would like to ask, is not the power of the pope greater than that of any government? Would a Catholic be subject to that power when it denounces as pestilential heresies those rights guaranteed by the constitution of the country?—C. K., Mendon, O.

The power of the pope is not supreme to the government of the United States and a good Catholic citizen would accept the dictates of the pope if they did violence to the constitution.

The Month of Nisan.

Will you please inform me through your paper what and where Nison or Nisan is?—O. G. W., Weston, O.

Nisan is the month of Abib, so named by the Jews after the Babylonian captivity. Abib is the first month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year beginning with the new moon in March. It seems rather to be the designation of a season than the name of the month, and originally means the time of newly ripe grain.

Astrology.

Will you please give the basis of astrology and your views as to the authenticity of the science?

Your question is rather vague. Astrology, in its formative sense, is the science or doctrine of the stars, practical astronomy. Modern usage restricts it to mundane astrology, which assumes that the heavenly bodies exert, according to their relative positions, at certain times, a direct influence upon human life and destiny. Our personal view is that there is nothing in it, and to call it a science is absurd.

How to Count an Ohm.

Please inform me how an ohm is counted on a telegraph instrument, and how much of No. 24 wire it will take to make a four-ohm instrument.—B. A. H., Twelve Mile, Ind.

An ohm is the unit of resistance. One ohm is that resistance which one ampere of current will flow at the pressure of one volt of electro motive force. The volt is the unit of electro motive force. The ampere is the unit of current strength. Its value may be defined as that quantity of electricity which flows through one ohm of resistance when impelled by one volt of electro motive force.

It will take about 200 feet of No. 24 copper wire to make a sounder of four ohms resistance.

The Moon and the Tide.

Is there any reasonable foundation for the belief by many, that young fruit either in the bloom or out of it, is more apt to be killed in the dark of the moon than in the light of it. If so, upon what theory? Second, in what way does the moon affect or influence the tides?—J. F., Rogers, Ark.

We know of no reason why young fruit is more apt to be killed in the dark of the moon. The tide is the periodical rise and fall of the waters of the ocean and its arms and is due to the attraction of the moon and the sun. Scientists have discovered that every particle of matter composing the earth gravitates toward the moon inversely as the square of its distance the attraction being about one five hundred thousandth of the heighth of the particle.

A. T. B., Central City, Ia.:—The simplest method of ascertaining height above sea level is by use of the barometer. This instrument measures the air pressure. The higher above the sea the less the pressure, and while the weather may vary this, a series of readings enables the operator to strike an average that is approximately correct.

Appointments to West Point.

Please state the requirements for an appointee to the West Point academy, and how are they appointed?—K. B., Chippewa Lake, Mich.

Each congressional district and territory— also the District of Columbia—is entitled to have one cadet at the West Point academy. There are also ten appointments at large, specially conferred by the president of the United States. The number of students is thus limited to 571. Appointments are usually made one year in advance of date of admission, by the secretary of war, upon the nomination of the representative. These nominations may either be made after competitive examination or given direct at the option of the representative. The representative may nominate a legally qualified second candidate, to be designated the alternate. The alternate will receive from the war department a letter of appointment and will be examined with the regular appointee, and if duly qualified will be admitted to the academy in the event of the failure of the principal to pass the prescribed preliminary examinations.

Appointees to the military academy must be between seventeen and twenty-two years of age, free from any infirmity which may render them unfit for military service, and be able to pass a careful examination in reading, writing, orthography, arithmetic, grammar, geography and history of the United States. The course of instruction, which is quite thorough, requires four years, and is very largely mathematical and professional. The principal subjects taught are mathematics, French, drawing, drill regulations, electricity, history, international, constitutional and military law, Spanish, and civil and military engineering, and art and science of war.

About one-fourth of those appointed usually fail to pass the preliminary examination, and but little more than half of the remainder are finally graduated. The discipline is very strict—even more so than in the army—and the enforcement of penalties for offenses is inflexible rather than severe. Academic duties begin on September 1 and continue until June 1. Examinations are held in January and June, and cadets found proficient in studies and correct in conduct are given the particular standing in their class to which their merits entitle them, while those cadets deficient in either conduct or studies are discharged. From about the middle of June to the end of August cadets live in camp, engaged only in military duties and receiving practical military instruction.

Cadets are allowed but one leave of absence during the four years' course, and this is granted at the expiration of the first two years. The pay of a cadet is $540 per year, and, with proper economy, is sufficient for his support. The number of students at the academy is usually about 300. Upon graduating cadets are commissioned as second lieutenants in the United States army. The whole number of graduates from 1802 to 1898 has been 3,-967. It is virtually absolutely necessary for a person seeking an appointment to apply to his member of congress. The appointments by the president are usually restricted to sons of officers of the army.

Naturalization.

If a married man takes out his naturalization papers, does not his wife become a citizen at the same time? For example, we came from Denmark to Illinois 24 years ago, I took out my naturalization papers, is not my wife also a citizen, or would she have to take out papers for herself before she could be called a citizen of the United States?—M. P., South Dakota.

A careful examination of the United States laws relating to naturalization fails to reveal any specific section covering this query.

There is a law which provides that the wife of a married man who, having made application to become a citizen, dies before he finally becomes naturalized, is entitled to have the case upon the nomination of the representative. These nominations may either be made after competitive examination or given direct at the option of the representative. The representative may nominate a legally qualified second candidate, to be designated the alternate. The alternate will receive from the war department a letter of appointment and will be examined with the regular appointee, and if duly qualified will be admitted to the academy in the event of the failure of the principal to pass the prescribed preliminary examinations.

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There is a law which provides that the wife of a married man who, having made application to become a citizen, dies before he finally becomes naturalized, is benefited by the intention of her husband, and is a citizen of the United States. It is reasoned that if this is true, it surely must follow that if a man does become naturalized, his wife surely is a citizen by the same procedure.

Section 2165. Federal Statutes, provides that when "any alien who has complied with the conditions specified in section 2165 (declaring his intention of becoming a citizen) and dies before he is actually naturalized, the widow and the children shall be considered as citizens of the United States, and shall be entitled to the rights and privileges as such, upon taking the oaths prescribed by law."

The children of unnaturalized parents, even though the children be born outside the United States, become citizens upon the father taking out naturalization papers, and it is not necessary that the children do so, provided, of course, that they are minors when the father renounces his allegiance to his native country.

The federal records cite the case of the United States against Boyd, a man whose father applied for naturalization papers, but died before he became a bona fide citizen. The son attained prominence and was elected to the office of governor of Nebraska. His opponents set up the claim that Boyd was not a citizen, but the United States circuit court decided that he was, because his father had applied for citizenship, and, even although he died before attaining it, the benefit of the application went to the son.

Russia's Ships via the Arctic.

According to the newspapers, it is the intention of Russia to send her fleet now stationed in the Baltic sea, to the seat of war in the far east by the way of North cape, through the Arctic and Behring straits. Which is the shortest way from St. Petersburg to Japan—by Behring strait or the Suez canal? Have any ships passed through Behring straits since Nordenskjold passed through on his famous expedition? What is the shortest distance from shore to shore in Behring strait?—J. W., Marion Ind.

The shortest way, in point of time, is from the Baltic into the North sea, throug the Strait of Dover into the Atlantic, through the Strait of Gibraltar, the Mediterranean, the Suez canal, the Red sea, the Indian ocean and the Pacific. We have not believed the story that Russia contemplated sending a fleet by the Arctic, because of the immense risks. The route to be followed in leaving the Baltic sea consists of rounding the coast of Norway, passing along the North sea. Next, the fleet, in some measure, must skirt the eternal ice fields around the pole, finding on its way Nova Zembla, the Isle of Solitude, Chelluskin, New Siberia, Wrangel island, Eastern cape, St. Lawrence island, Gulf of Anadir and Cape Navarin.

At this point of its voyage, assuming that it accomplishes it without hindrance, the Russian fleet will find itself in the Bering sea and the waters of Kamchatka.

Now, for reaching this region, every part of the route along the whole line of its itinerary which has been indicated is in the neighborhood of the 80th degree of latitude. The cold there during the ten good months of the year is from 20 to 40 degrees, and sometimes 50 degrees below zero, and the sea is frozen over for three-quarters of the time.

If one looks at the map it will be seen that the polar basin has not communication with other parts of the ocean than by the sea, in which there are many islands, most uninhabitable, which extends between Nova Zembla and Greenland, and on the other side by Smith strait and Bering straits.

Now these three routes are encumbered by ice packs formed in the polar sea and from which they are never free. These obstacles form some of the most formidable barriers known to nature. Nordenskjold passed through these regions in 1897 and attained as high a latitude as 81 degrees 42 minutes. It would not be necessary for the Russian fleet to go so high north. It is only a question of its finding a free expanse of water to enable it to arrive at Bering strait. The ice there forms nearly a continuous belt between the extreme coast of Arctic Asia and America, along the shores of Alaska.

This point of the globe, where Nordenskjold and Peary have won fame, became tragically known in 1881 by the disaster to the Jeannette Arctic expedition sent out under Lieut. De Long. The Jeannette entered the polar sea at North Bering strait and disappeared there. The vessel scarcely had passed out of the channel when it was seized by the icebergs and during two winters fastened to the ice floe and was carried across the glacial sea to sink at last off the New Siberian islands, barred by masses of the great ice packs to which the Jeannette could offer no resistance.

It may be taken for granted that the Russian government will not send its relief fleet at hazard into those terrible regions of the White sea and in Bering strait. The water is only navigable from May to August and even then subject to dangerous accumulations of ice floes.

That is why, as we have been able to read the dispatches, that ice breakers of the Yermac type—that formidable naval engine—will be dispatched as scouts to clear the way and ascertain the possibility of passing along the route traced, and issuing into the Pacific ocean by the northeast passage.

A St. Petersburg dispatch of March 17 says: "The idea of sending the Baltic squadron by the northern route is ridiculed in shipping circles here, although ships are known to have passed that way."

The Word "Yankee."

Please give meaning of the word "Yankee" and how it originated.—B. B., Staffordsville, Va.

The Century dictionary says: "According to a common statement, Yankee, as used in the plural Yankees, is a variation of yenkees, or yengees, or youngthees, a name said to have been given by the Massachusetts Indians to the English colonists, being, it is supposed, an Indian corruption of the English word, English, or, as some think of the French Englaize The word is said to have been adopted by the Dutch on the Hudson, who applied it to the people of New England, (it is said in contempt but probably not more in contempt than any other desegration of them.) In another view the name was derived from the adjective of the same name in which case it might mean active, smart or excellent.

Masonic Designation.

Will you kindly tell us how it happened that a portion of the Masonic lodges use A. F. and A. M. and others use only F. & A. M.—U. B. V., Lompoc.

The masonic order is known as the F. & A. M., standing for free and accepted masons. The F. & A. M. is the designation of the colored masons and of the Cerneau masons, the latter being patterned after the original masons, but not recognized by them. A. F. & A. M. may therefore mean African Free and Accepted Masons, or Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, the latter being the title of the Cerneaus.

A Setting of Eggs.

For what reason do people, when setting hens, put an uneven number of eggs under them?—M. B., Wilbur Washington.

Merely an old superstition that there is luck in odd numbers. Scientific breeders no longer advocate placing thirteen eggs under one hen. The number should be just what the hen can nicely cover. It matters not what the size of the eggs, as well as the hen. A well-known Toledo breeder advises his patrons to divide a setting of fifteen eggs between two hens, to insure the best results. The old superstition may have grown out of the custom of early breeders to put an extra egg in the dozen for "good measure."

Rural Mail Boxes.

Is one obliged to put up a metal mail box for rural fre delivery service, or will any kind do?—C. E. S., Franklin, Pa.

It must be a box, not necessarily metal, approved by the postoffice department.

Money in the United States.

What was the amount of money in the United States, per capita, in the year 1860, and at the present time? Also in what years was the lowest and highest amount per capita between the period of 1860 and 1904?—L. E. S., Niles, Mich.

The amount of money in the United States at the beginning of the fiscal year, July 1, 1860, was $14.06 per capital; in 1866, $21.27, and in 1903, $29.79. The smallest was in 1860 and the greatest in 1892, when the amount per capita was $36.2.1.

Inspired Writings.

Are there other books besides the Bible that are claimed to be inspired and infallible?—C. S., Lost Spring, Kansas.

The fire worshippers of Persia claim the book of Zoroaster was inspired, and the ancestor worshippers of China claim the same for the works of Confucius.

Free Text Books.

Have any states passed a law printing their own books and then furnishing them to the people of the state at the actual cost of printing or at a reduced price?—J. R. L., El Paso, Texas.

In the following named states, text books are required to be furnished free: Delaware, Idaho, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont and Wyoming.

In the following named states, authority is vested in local boards or voters to determine whether text books shall be furnished free: Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Utah, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

In 1895 the state of California adopted an amendment to the constitution, which reads as follows: "The state board shall compile or cause to be compiled and adopted, a uniform series of text books for use in the common schools throughout the state. The state board may cause such text books, when adopted, to be printed and published by the superintendent of state printing, at the state printing office, and when so printed and published, to be distributed and sold at the cost price of printing, publishing and distributing the same. Text books so adopted shall continue in use not fewer than four years."

For a statement of the plan of operating this law, you are referred to pages 1296 to 1298 of the Report of the Commissioner of Education for 1893-4, Vol. 2.

Tunnels Under Waterways.

How are tunnels under waterways constructed so as to keep the water out?—W. E. P., Hamlin, Ky.

The tunnel is made by the use of a cylindrical shield driven forward by hydraulic pressure; the excavation is lined with a cast-iron shell, and the interspace between the shell and the sides of the excavation is lined with grout forced in by air pressure. The shell is made in segments bolted together. Silt and mud are forced through doors in the base of the shield and excavated material is taken out through air locks in the bulkhead of the tunnel. The longest railroad tunnel is St. Gotthards, in the Alps, nine miles, and the longest in this country, the Hoosaac in Massachusetts, 4¾ miles.

The Gatling Gun.

Please describe a Gatling gun, how it is constructed and operated. Do all of the shots go through one barrel?—G. A. I., Evart, Mich.

The Gatling gun is the invention of R. J. Gatling and was first used in the civil war. It consists of from 5 to 100 barrels with a lock for each barrel. The barrels are arranged in a cluster around a central axis and both barrels and locks revolve together. The cartridges are fed from a feed case into a hopper on top, and in late modes from a feed magazine. With a 10-barrel gun, 1,000 shots per minute can be fired. The calibre ranges from .30 to an inch. The gun is mounted on a tripod or a carriage, according to the service for which it is intended. The gun is fired by turning a crank, causing the barrels to revolve and bringing the locks one after another in position for the discharge.

Miscellaneous.

M. P. B., Caldwell, O.: Pronounce it as if spelled Del-mon-ic-co, with accent on the second syllable.

R. F. W., Oldtown, Va.: Our space won't permit it, but history furnishes no ground for the statement that Mrs. Surratt was innocent.

R. H., East Monroe, O.: The process is too complicated to one not familiar with the technical, involving as it does the arts of printing and of photography.

E. McKee, Keokuk, Ia.: Lincoln had three children—Robert, William and Theodore (Tad). Robert Lincoln is the only survivor and is president of the Pullman Car company.

M. P., Fortuna, Ill.: It is impossible to comply with your request.

J. F. H., Hamilton, Ia.: The Blade has no statistics on either the World's Fair or the Omaha Exposition.

H. R., Van Wert, O.: Your question is too indefinite.

R. B., Antwerp, O.: The Blade has repeatedly answered this question.

G. M. R., Weed, New Mexico: By consulting the files of the Weekly Blade you will find this question answered at length.

M. B. C., Bridgton, Me.: The Blade recently published a history of wireless telegraphy, and it is contrary to our rules to pass on a firm's reputation.

W. M. K., Fostoria, O.: Address publishers Scientific American, New York, for full information.

R. B., Antwerp, O.: The Blade published complete information on this subject a short time ago.

C. W., Mt. Vernon, O.: Why not address any leading New York publisher?

W. H. De P., Albion, Mich.: The population of New York (which is Greater New York) is 3,437,202, of London, 1,536,541. Greater London, including all boroughs, has a population of 6,581,372.

O. B. M., Lima, O.: Your question is very indefinite. Be more explicit and we will answer.

D. C. M., Bolivar, N. Y.: It was Senator Tillman's brother who murdered Editor Gonzales.

W. C. S., Fairview, Va.—Kindly state your question more clearly. We fail to comprehend what you are driving at.

L. S., Wildwood, Wash.—We fail to find anything in history of a man acting as president for two hours, and we have no knowledge or recollection of such an occurrence in recent years.

M. C. S., Archbold, O.—The land of the midnight sun is in the Arctics, where the days are so long that the sun shines at midnight.

M. V. C., Waynesburg, Pa.—Tarleton is in Piqua county. Address the postmaster for names of prominent citizens.

J. L. B., Carmen, Pa.—James Elwell Brown Stuart "Jeb" is a nickname formed from the three initials J. E. B.

W. F. Smith, Woodland, W. Va.—If any one man is credited with originating the multiplication table we are not aware of it.

A. E. S., Paragon, Ind.—There is no special moral significance to present day literature. The tendency is to get away from history and consider the social side of life, and this is treated in a highly moral vein.

H. W. McC., Fitzerton, Tenn.—The Blade has repeatedly expressed its opinion on lightning rods.

T. J. B., Villesca, Ia.—The Blade has not space enough to give a lecture on scientific subjects. Text books have been written on these theories and the subject is far from exhausted.

O. M. S.—Cottageville, W. Va.—The new ruling of the pension department provides that when a claimant for pension has passed the age of 62 years he is disabled one-half in ability to perform manual labor and is entitled to be rated at $6 per month; after 65, $8 per month; after 68, $10 per month, and after 70, $12 per month. The old soldier referred to is not benefited by this ruling and is entitled to no increase by reason of it.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Clockwork submarines are the favorite toys in Europe at present.

A Swiss newspaper contains an advertisement of which this is a translation: "The report having been spread that F. G.—— has appeared to us since his death, we hereby declare that this is quite untrue, and warn all persons against spreading the report under pain of prosecution."

The Japanese have a chorus on the stage called Joruri. The Joruri sing what the actor is supposed to be thinking and he shows his emotions by his gestures and the expression of his face. Apropos of wireless telegraphy, Joseph Glanville wrote in 1665, in his Sceps's Scientifica: "I doubt not but posterity will find many things that are now but rumors verified into practical realities, and to confer at the distance of the Indies by sympathetic conveyances may be as usual to future times as to us is a literary correspondence."

Sir William Harcourt is said to have remarked, when he was offered a peerage: "I prefer to remain an English gentleman," which was a little rough on the British peerage. It calls to mind the London clubman who put up a placard asking "the nobleman" who had taken his umbrella to return it. Asked why he thought a nobleman had taken it, he replied: "This club is for noblemen and gentlemen, and I am sure no gentleman took it."

A bishop, whose diocese includes one of the slum districts of London, protested at a charity organization meeting against sending any of the "unemployed" to Canada. He declared that they had neither brains nor muscle nor tenacity of character to contribute to any industry in which they might be engaged.

The British regiments are to have their old historic numbers restored to them instead of the county names by which it was once hoped that a territorial esprit du corps would be built up. But it is found that there is more magic in the memories of Salamanca and Waterloo than in the associations of Sussex or West Yorkshire.

Can't Twist 'Em Around.

Here is a curious story from Kansas. In the State University there was a class in journalism which took the final examination the other day, only one member failing to pass. He was a practical newspaper man. It seems as hard to make a journalist out of a newspaper man as to make a newspaper man out of a journalist.—Indianapolis Journal.

I Cure Women
OF FEMALE DISEASES AND PILES

I Will Cure You So That You Will Stay Cured—Women No Longer Need Submit to Embarassing Examinations and Big Doctor Bills.

To Show Good Faith and to Prove to You That I Can Cure You I Will Send Free a Package of My Remedy to Every Sufferer.

I hold the secret of a discovery which has never failed to cure women of piles or female weakness. Falling of the womb, painful menstrual periods, leucorrhea, granulation, ulceration, etc., are very readily cured by my treatment.

I now offer this priceless secret to the women of America, knowing that it will always effect a cure, no matter how long you have suffered or how many doctors have failed.

I do not ask any sufferer to take my unsupported word for this, although it is true as gospel. If you will send me your name and address, I will send you a trial package absolutely free, which will show you that you can be cured. The free trial packages alone often are enough to cure. Just sit down and write me for it today.

Mrs. Cora B. Miller, Box No. 107, Kokomo, Ind.

CALIFORNIA LIONS HUNT DEER

Pumas Are the Worst Enemies Game Animals Have to Encounter.

It is estimated by some of the most experienced hunters on the Pacific slope that more deer are killed every year in California by the mountain lions than by the bullets of the sportsmen.

Next to the jaguar the mountain lion is the largest cat in the two Americas, and he is the champion deer slayer of the world. Within thirty or forty miles of Los Angeles he catches the fleet-footed, graceful creatures and waxes fat on the sweet flesh. He knows no deer season other than all the time.

Wherever there is good deer country in California or any other southwestern state there is the best place to look for lions, and that is one of the reasons why the large herds of deer are restless, seldom staying long in one locality. There is nothing they fear more than the sight or smell of a mountain lion. Not even the sudden appearance of a hunter will so quickly drive them from a range of hills.

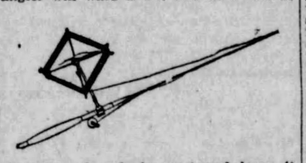
The lion's method of hunting the deer is not unlike that of the big cats of Africa and India in the pursuit of the antelope and deer of those countries. Having found a spring or pool where the desired game comes to water at nightfall, the lion selects an overhanging limb or ledge or rock, whence one leap will carry him to the back or throat of his prey, and thereon he lays himself in perfect stillness. In the gathering dusk the imperfect eye of the deer has little chance against the hidden terror, and the wind, usually his faithful ally, can help him not at all, for the lion is far too old a campaigner not to lie up-wind from the spring.

The deer comes. One leap from the limb or ledge and the sharp teeth and powerful paws soon break the tender neck.

The stories that a California lion can carry away a deer have abundant proof. It was once the fortune of a hunter to follow the plain, broad trail of the heavy pads for half a mile and then come suddenly on the place where the killer stopped to rest. There in plain outline was the imprint of the deer's body, but for that whole distance the lion had carried it well up and clear of the ground.

Drying Reel for the Fish Line.

With the approach of spring the fisherman will soon be overhauling his fishing-tackle and making up a list of the new material he will have to purchase this year to replace that which is worn out from use of or abuse. Some anglers take such care of their tackle that it actually wears out after long service, but probably the majority permit it to rust and rot itself valueless in a year or so. In the matter of reels a coating of vaseline or heavy oil during the idle season would not be amiss, and frequent wipings with an oil-saturated cloth during use will also preserve it from rust. Caring for the lines is a much easier matter, provided the fisherman attends to it at the proper time. No good angler will wind a wet line on a reel at



the close of a day's sport and leave it there to dry out as best it can. It is just this treatment which rots the line in a short time. Of course, it is not always convenient to leave the line on the pole until it has become dry, as the fisherman may desire to pack up and move on immediately after his sport. It is for use in an emergency like this that the auxillary reel here shown has been designed. It is intended for attachment to the butt of the rod after the angler has decided to give up his fun, and instead of winding up the wet line on the small reel, it is gathered in on this new reel, affording it plenty of opportunity to dry out in an hour or so. Then it can be transferred to the regular reel and is ready for future use, the owner having the assurance that it will outlast a line which is subjected to abuse.

The Russian Army.

It is claimed, says the New York World, that the Russian army includes 112 races, including Poles, Finns, Jews, Lithuanians, Tartars, Ouralians, Russians, Siberians, Georgians, Armenians, Kalmucks, Kurds, Chinese and many subdivisions.

Each race has a diversity of costume, making the army the most picturesque in the world.

Makes Men Vigorous

Valuable Prescription by Which Any Man Can Make His Own Remedy to Cure Himself at Home Sent Free to All. Write for it.

WILL MAKE A MAN OF YOU.

For the return of that youthful feeling of manhood a prominent Detroit physician and savant is in possession of a re-

ceipt which he has himself used in his own extensive private practice with the most startling success. Though the years have passed its equal has never been found and with it thousands of weak men have brought about the cures they so much longed for. The doctor willingly sends the formula entirely free to any man who writes him for it, and they will find it a gift of lasting value. It is good for sexual weakness, lost manhood, nervousness, weak back, emissions, varicocele, lack of force, prostatic trouble, night sweats, inability and the many other embarrassing conditions that befall the sexually imperfect man. It creates an immediate social feeling, warmth and good nature, forces active blood to the muscular tissue, tones the nervous system and arouses bodily confidence. It makes the man of 65 as good as at 35, and the young man again eager for society and fit for marriage and parenthood. Satisfactory results are produced in a day's use, and a perfect cure in a few weeks, regardless of age, or the cause of your condition.

If you need such a remedy send your name and address today to the Dr. Knapp Medical Co., 976 Hull Bldg., Detroit, Mich., and in an unmarked envelope the doctor will at once send you the receipt, as promised, explaining in detail what ingredients to use and how to compound them so that any weak man can cure himself in his own home without being under obligations to anyone. It costs you nothing and the sooner you write the sooner you will be cured.

The Sunday School

THE MAN OF MYSTERY.

The International Sunday School Lesson for April 10, Is "Peter Confesses the Christ." Mark 8:27-38.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

The Teacher whose name was in the mouths of a nation had gone up from his familiar haunts about the Lake of Galilee to the head waters of the Jordan, where the town of Caesarea nestled under the shadow of Mount Hermon, the Mount of Transfiguration." There ensued one of those quiet, confidential conferences which friend must hold with friend, and leader with followers. Although only one of the company knew it, this was to be a momentous interview, marking a new epoch in the ministry of the little band.

Many hints had been given by the Teacher concerning the end of his mission, and the real nature of his work. Now that the tragedy of Calvary, which he clearly foresaw, was only a few months distant, he felt that he must make plain to them, at whatever cost of suffering to all concerned, the plain truth about what awaited him and them. Let him who thinks the interview an easy one, recall the momentous interviews in his own life. Small wonder the Leader prepared for it by a season of prayer and communion, and small wonder that he took his followers into this "retreat" for the purpose of the interview.

A Mysterious Personality.

Although this man was the most talked-of person in his land and time, yet he was understood by few. All sorts of rumors were rife. It was plain to everybody that he was not an ordinary man. Even his enemies and detractors did not deny that he possessed marvelous powers. But who was he?

He himself propounded the question to the little group of his friends. "Who do men say that I am?" The replies came quickly and variously. "John the Baptist," "Elijah," "Jeremiah," "one of the prophets." Such were the significant answers. None of them said "The Messiah." Whatever hopes may have been excited in the popular heart earlier in his ministry, it was plain that they now could not reconcile this humble One with their conception of the Messiah. The people had been disappointed in him, even as he had been disappointed in them.

A Great Revelation.

Then the Teacher's questions became personal as was the way with his questions. They knew and had reported the state of the popular mind; in the face of it would they dare to be true to their own beliefs? "But who say ye that I am?" The question was a challenge to faith, albeit full of solicitude. Would they count him but one of the many prophets of God, or would they look upon him as the One above all others?

Peter, the ready, was quick to respond—though later, even when his knowledge was fuller, his voice was silent, when confession was called for in the judgment hall. Facile lips are not the surest sign of fearless and unfailing faith. But now his answer rings out boldly, thrilling all who heard it. "Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God."

Jesus accepted the statement as true, declaring it the revelation of the Father. Thus, for the first time did he fully and unequivocally claim to be the long-expected Messiah of the Jews. It was a momentous occasion, charged with meaning, for the disciples and the Master. Matthew adds the rejoinder of Jesus, declaring Peter to be a rock. Mark who wrote his gospel from Peter's dictation, omits this. On the other hand he tells fully of Christ's rebuke to Peter, a few minutes later. Peter had become ripe and humble when he narrated the gospel to Mark.

So wonderful and new was this great revelation that the disciples were instructed to tell no man of it. Neither they nor the public were prepared for the message; it needed the resurrection to make them ready.

A Tragedy Foretold.

The thrill caused by Peter's confession was still upon the dozen disciples, when Jesus began to unfold to the company what lay before him and them. It was a heartbreaking hour. The human feelings of this sensitive man—he called himself on the occasion, the "Son of Man"—must have been terribly wrought upon by the prospect which he spread out shrinking from its utter details. But he went bravely through with the hard task he had appointed himself; it was a part of the cup which he must drink.

The substance of his declaration was that he, who had just admitted his Messiahship, must suffer many things at the hands of the leaders of his own nation, the ones who should have been first to welcome him, and that by them he would be rejected and finally killed. After three days he would rise again; the resurrection was always linked by Jesus with any mention of his death.

What an hour was that when the Son of God opened his heart partly in the desire for sympathy, to his little group of friends. The moral courage of Jesus shines supreme. He would go unflinchingly on to the worst. That was the world's greatest heroism.

A Friend as a Tempter.

Friends are often the tempter's best allies. Uncounted lives have been won away from loyalty to their ideals and to their mission by the mistaken pleadings of friends. It was thus that the impulsive, Peter intruded upon Christ. He protested that Jesus should never be permitted to fulfill such a career, and even so far forgot himself as to rebuke his Master.

"Get thee behind me, Satan!" responded the latter, not mincing words. As he had been free to praise Peter a few minutes before, so now he does not hesitate to call him the incarnation of temptation. The advice that Peter gave tasted of men, and not of God. It was born of the earthly, selfish spirit, and not of the heavenly, self-sacrificing spirit. Whoever tempts us to forego our highest and divinest possibilities, even though the way to them be stained with the heart's blood, is to us a veritable Satan. The advice which coincides with our own advantage may not always be necessarily bad, but it needs careful scrutiny.

The Divine Paradoxes.

Then this mysterious Messiah began to expound the law of the kingdom, and the philosophy of the self-sacrifice towards which he was moving. The first evidence of discipleship, he declared, was self-denial. Whoever would come after him must bear a cross as his badge—a cross, the symbol of degradation and disgrace, the most odious emblem of the time. Yet Jesus has made it, for himself, and for all who have walked in his footsteps, a sign of salvation, service conquest and honor.

The cross stands for surrender. Giving up is the divine way of going up. Lovers of life lose it; vicarious losers of life find it. There is no wisdom, and only folly, Christ declared, in a person's seeking selfishly to save his life or to gain goods for himself. That way lies atrophy for the real self, for the life that is the real "I." The way to possess life truly—large, free, abundant and expanding life, is to pour out one's best powers freely, lavishly, and with no thought of return. It was by this way that Jesus has ascended to earth's highest heights.

The gospel of Jesus is a gospel of life. He bids men not to barter life for things, not to stifle the tenant in building the house. And life is truly worth living when lived at its best.

"'Tis life whereof our lives are scant;
'Tis life, more life and fuller life that we want."

"SHTAND BE THE FINNS."

I wuz radin' lasht noight
In the Rooshia war news
That the Koreens, Choinase,
Boolgareen an' Jews,
Are all waitin' to give Rooshia
A kick in the shins,
An' now comes the news ov
An' uproisin' ov Finns.

An uproisin' ov Finns!
Well, ye bet yeer swate loife,
If the Finns wance uproise
'Twill be war to the knoife;
For Finns agin Rooshia
Are most wan man to foive,
An' whin wance they get shtarted
They'll ate 'em aloive.

How the divvel the Finns
Got mixed up in the row
Is something I can't undershtand anyhow;
For England, they say,
Since the thrubble began,
Has done all she cud do
To help out Japan.

I'm mixed up intoirely
How sich things can be,
That we'll jine hands wid England
Before Ireland is free;
For they thrated us dirty—
God forgive thim their sins—
But no matther what happens,
I'll shtand be the Finns!
S. P. B., in Springfield (Mass.) Union.

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1904.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wideawake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID:

Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

SPECIMEN COPIES sent, postpaid, free to any address. Send for one, and at the same time give us the address of a dozen or so of your friends. Address,

THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

Circulation Last Week 171,000

THE NATION KNOWS HIM BETTER

The Blade recently republished an article from the pen of Walter Wellman, in which he described the President Roosevelt of today and contrasted him with the Roosevelt of 1901. The writer maintained that the President had toned down, had added dignity to his stature, and was less effusive in greeting visitors.

Is it not also possible that the people have toned down, that they are regarding their Chief Executive through different spectacles?

No other man ever succeeded to the Presidency under such embarrassing circumstances. The country was plunged in grief over the cowardly murder of a President beloved by all. McKinley had won the affections of the people. He had exhibited traits of character that exalted him over party, and compelled the admiration of political opponents. His intense patriotism and his qualities of statesmanship endeared him to the nation. Small wonder then if President Roosevelt had been overwhelmed with the responsibility of his position! Few men indeed could have passed through that crisis and endured the verdict of the people. That Mr. Roosevelt did not hesitate, that he took up the work so well begun by the lamented McKinley, and pledged himself so far as lay within his power, to carry it onward and upward, indicate the strength of his purpose. He has done all that he promised. He has devoted himself heart and soul to his country's cause. He has exhibited the patriotism of a McKinley, all the magnificent traits of statecraft. Even as McKinley compelled the nations of the world to respect the United States, so has President Roosevelt extended the sphere of his country's greatness.

No man will probably ever know the struggles President Roosevelt had with his inner self when he accepted his gigantic task. At the outset, he may have acted with impetuosity. Possibly he blundered, but not often. And if he made a mistake, Americans now understand that it was a mistake of the head, not of the heart. No man can be so aggressively loyal as is the President, without compelling the love of the people. They know him better every day, and as this knowledge grows, respect for his honesty of purpose, for his rugged patriotism, for his intense earnestness increases.

When the rancors of partisan feeling have worn away after the impending campaign, when political clouds have parted to disclose the bright rays of national promise, President Roosevelt will enter upon his second term with a popular acknowledgement that he has not only confounded his critics, but has more than met the expectations of his most ardent followers. For he is a man that grows every day of his life.

A SURPRISE FOR THE YEAR.

Indications now point to a probable surplus in Uncle Sam's strong box of $22,000,000 by the close of the fiscal year, June 30. The result will be a surprise to those who are accustomed to look upon congress as a body of men organized to make systematic raids upon public funds.

The expenses of the government are increasing rapidly. We have changed our policy with regard to the army and the navy and are now devoting millions to these two arms of the military service. Then, too, the country is growing apace, her needs are keeping step with her growth, and we are constantly striking out in new directions. The establishment of rural free delivery routes has brought the farmer within easy reach of the world although it has cost a fabulous sum. Yet who will say that the money has not been well spent?

Our harbors and rivers are yearly demanding more and more attention in order to make them of the greatest service to a rapidly increasing commerce.

But, on the other hand, the receipts of the government have grown enormously. We are producing more for the world's consumption. Invention and systematic effort give us greater results per capita and, while we have more mouths to feed and more bodies to clothe at home, we raise and manufacture a larger surplus for the needs of the world.

The fact that we will this year add a comfortable surplus to that already existing will be good news to the country. There will be no reason for crying out against a "billion dollar congress," and for charging the administration with reckless expenditures. Wise and economic management, and a prosperous people insure a balance on the right side of the ledger, and the Republican party can well afford to congratulate itself on its attainment.

INJURIOUS TO LABOR'S CAUSE

Three Chicago men are under arrest in St. Louis, and it is said, have confessed that they were there for the avowed purpose of assisting striking diverymen by throwing muriactic acid on horses driven by non-union men, and by destroying the cushions in the cabs. They claimed that they were to receive $3.50 per day while they were engaged in winning the strike.

Reputable union men will denounce such outrages and take steps to prevent their repetition. The percentage of organized labor that sanctions methods of this kind is fortunately, small, but it must be growing apparent to the honest union man that the time has come when this lawless element must be weeded out. In the minds of many people, the entire organization favors any plan of coercion that will bring results. That idea is erroneous, but organized labor can justify itself in the eyes of the prejudiced no easier than by assisting to run down the men primarily responsible, and forcing them out of its ranks.

THE BRYAN-HEARST COMBINATION

W. J. Bryan is opposed to Parker, whom he dubs "an interrogation mark," presumably referring to Parker's silence. Still it is said of Parker that he stood true to the platform of 1896 and to Mr. Bryan. But the nomination of Judge Parker would add strength to the eastern wing of the party and that is not what Mr. Bryan wants. His aim is to get control of the party machinery ad see that a man is nominated who will fall back into the ranks again in 1908. For Mr. Bryan has ordained that he shall be the whole thing again when the clouds of defeat lift from the Democratic camp to reveal the rainbow of promise.

There is good reason to suspect that Mr. Hearst is playing Mr. Bryan's game. If Hearst can, by any conceivable combination, secure the nomination this year, he counts that the advertisement will return to him a whole dollar for every dollar expended in the effort. What then has he to lose? He won't worry his brain about the election. He is shrewd enough to know that the American people would defeat him by an overwhelming vote, but he would have gained the honor, and in gaining, would get such a grip on the organization that the Democratic statesmen would be forced to come to him for favors.

One try at the game will suffice Mr. Hearst. There is that much of an understanding between him and Bryan. He is to give way to Bryan in the next race. Nay, more, he is to put his shoulder to the Bryan wheel, as he has twice done in the past, and endeavor to lift it over the ruts of public disfavor.

The weakness of the plot is in Mr. Bryan's tongue. He is hurting Mr. Hearst's cause by attacking other candidates. He gains nothing for his client by belittling Judge Parker. On the contrary, he welds the opposition and may find his plans checkmated by a combination which seems remote, but which Mr. Bryan may compel. If Hearst and Bryan would confine their efforts to the prodigieous task of electing delegates, and leave other candidates alone, they may yet surprise the anti-Bryan element when the gavel falls in the St. Louis convention. There is a big field in the central, middle west and western country, and heretofore it has been producing excellent Bryan crops. It remains to be seen how well the Nebraska statesman is holding his ground.

THE WORST CRIMINAL.

In refusing a pardon to John M. King, the first muncipal boodler convicted in Virginia of accepting a bribe, Governor Montague said:

The punishment provided by the law was wholly inadequate to the offense committed. The stealing of property, either by robbery of person, breaking into houses or iron safes, is insignificant as compared to an offense which involves a breach of official duty, the betrayal of public confidence and the undermining of our whole social fabric. The rule of the people is a mockery if their rights and interests are sold by those who are sworn to guard and protect them; and bribery and graft must not only receive judicial punishment, but public condemnation.

It is a pity other governors cannot look at official corruption through the Virginia governor's spectacles. There is no crime so demoralizing to the public. The robber is an enemy to society in that he inflicts injury on one or more of its members, but the office holding boodler is an enemy of all society. If for pecuniary gain, he gives away that which belongs to the people, he harms one and all.

Then too, the man who is elected to an office of trust is looked up to by his neighbors as one to whom special authority has been delegated, and in whom there exists special qualification worthy of emulation. A man, known to be dishonest, is rarely elected to office, and if an official turns from the path of integrity after the people have expressed their confidence in him, he has turned traitor to them and is false to himself. He not only is guilty of theft but also of false pretenses and is worthy the severest condemnation. The only safeguard to public interests is to visit certain punishment upon the dishonest public servant.

SENATOR BURTON'S UNDOING.

The conviction of United States Senator Burton, of Kansas, on the charge of selling his influence as an officer of the government is another victory for the administration in its prosecution of the postoffice frauds. The government set up that Burton accepted service with a corporation whose operations were under suspicion and were being made the subject of investigation by the postoffice department. Mr. Burton endeavored to prevent a fraud order being issued against his client.

The result of the trial must impress upon the public the fact that the administration is in earnest in its determination to clean out the Augean stables. It is unfortunate that Senator Burton so far forgot his duty to the nation as to become a party to a fraud of this kind. It is unfortunate that the exalted rank of United States senator was insufficient to deter Mr. Burton from compromising his reputation, but his conviction should have a salutary effect. Results of the past few months have shown that public srevants are forgetting the duty they owe the state, are growing more to think that office is either graft or a means for graft, and that the man who doesn't reap in harvest time, is making a failure.

In time we may get back to the old ways of official rectitude. Our public servants may discover that honesty is, after all, the best policy, and that the man who serves his state well will be too busy to listen to the voice of the tempter. There is too much of the "private snap" business in office-holding as it is treated today, and we need a thorough overhauling to bring us back to our senses.

THE CONGO FREE STATE.

"The Congo Free State" has a pleasant sound in liberty-loving ears. It is the name of an area in Africa; inhabited by twenty to forty millions of people, according to various estimates. These people are of the Bantu race—a happy, inoffensive people, not so dark as the Ethiopian race. It is under the control of Belgium, governed by a bureau at Brussels under direct supervision of the king, with an administrator at Boma on the Congo, 60 miles from the sea. It engraces a narrow strip from the Atlantic eastward along the Congo, and then expands into a vast inland empire, extending eastward to Lake Tanganyika, and from British South Africa northward to British East Africa.

The word "Free" seems to be a misnomer. A delegaton of American missionaries recently held an interview with the President and Secretary Hay, in which they appealed for international remonstrance against the atrocious conditions prevailing there. The Aborigines Protection Society, of England, has also spread broadcast over the civilized world an appeal against the crimes committed upon the inhabitants of that vast area in Central Africa.

Slavery flourishes, the natives being reduced to that condition by the whites. The Belgian government has monopolized the soil and imposed such heavy taxes that they are in a large measure, deprived of the necessary means of subsistence and are practically in a state of bondage worse than that of the Israelites in Egypt. Concessions are granted by the Belgian government to companies in which the king and his family generally hold large interests. The managers of these concessions employ armed savages often cannibals, and by means of a force aggregating 30,000 of these mercenaries, they have established a regin of terror over the hapless Bantus.

It is to be hoped that the powers which ratified the "Berlin act" in 1885, will redeem the pledges they then made. They agreed to work together for the suppression of slavery and the slave trade in this Congo territory. They made solemn declaration of the purpose "of putting an end to the crimes and devastating engendered by the traffic in African slaves, of protecting effectually the aboriginal population of Africa, and of insuring for that vast continent the benefits of peace and civilization." The carrying out of these purposes was put into the hands of King Leopold of Belgium. He has failed to do his duty. The other signatories should take vigorous action.

OUR SUPREMACY IN COTTON.

There are always two ways of looking at a thing—if not more. Here is a case in point. The department of agriculture's estimate of the world's cotton crop for 1903 is a little over 17 million bales. This is an increase of about five million bales since 1898. But the increase in the United States product since that time has been but a million and a half bales. The remaining three and a half million bales represents the increased production from other countries.

The pessimists, viewing these figures, raise a cry of alarm. They say that, in the natural order of things, the United States should retain its supremacy as the world's greatest source of cotton supply, and that this supremacy is shown to be in danger by the more rapid increase of cotton in other countries.

This is needless alarm. Our friends overlook the fact that the demand for cotton is increasing faster than the American crop increases. As a result, the price of the raw staple has been on the upgrade. This is an inducement for those who live in regions adapted to cotton culture to take it up. Again, the cotton manufacturers have been active in seeking new sources of supply, especially since the boll weevil has been extending its ravags over our cotton area.

The demand for cotton goods is certain to extend enormously in the future. It has been estimated that if every inhabitant of China would purchase one more cotton garment per year, the result would be to produce a cotton famine. The American production is not capable of indefinite extension; for the crop demands climatic and soil conditions which confine it to the states of the south. We will soon be unable to furnish the world's supply if we have not already reached that point. Then cotton culture must have a wide extension elsewhere in the world. It matters not how much cotton is grown elsewhere, if American planters can find a profitable market for all they can raise.

SHIFTS THE BURDEN OF PROOF

The recent ruling of the commissioner of pensions is causing no end of discussion throughout the country. Senator Carmack undertook to make political capital of it, assuming that it was promulgated on the recommendation of the President, and as it seemed, according to his interpretation, to extend the pension system, he characterized it as a piece of "executive legislation."

Senators McCumber and Foraker, in defense of the commissioner, denied Senator Carmack's interpretation. The order reads:

In the adjudication of pension claims under said act of June 27, 1890, as amended, it shall be taken and considered as an evidential fact, if the contrary does not appear, and if all other legal requirements are properly met, that when a claimant has passed the age of 62 years, he is disabled one-half in ability to perform manual labor, and is entitled to be rated at $6 per month; after 65 years, at $8 per month; after 68 years at $10 per month, and after 70 years at $12 per month.

Republican senators assert that this does not entitle every man who has passed the age of 62 to a pension. His age is an "evidential fact" of disability that may be disproved by other evidence. It is giving the old soldier a benefit by shifting the responsibility of proof from his shoulders and placing it upon the government. They deny that it throws the doors open to every soldier who has attained the prescribed age, but it lessens the task of the worthy veteran in his efforts to secure a pension.

AN OHIO CENSOR.

The mandate of Judge Tobias, of Crawford county, prohibiting newspapers publishing abstracts of testimony in a trial for manslaughter, has excited the indignation of Bucyrus people. While at first blush, it may seem that the judge has taken an offensive course, he no doubt considers the circumstances a justification. Three men, accused of the same crime, are to be tried separately, and doubtless the court believes justice will be easiest attained by withholding the testimony.

Anything that interferes with the liberty of the press is so repugnant to the America idea, that the mandate is bound to be criticised, but if the court is satisfied that the publication might defeat the ends of justice, The Blade is of the opinion that he has acted clearly within the scope of his authority, and wisely.

JAPS FOUGHT BRAVELY.

The collision between a small force of Japanese and Gen. Mishtchenko's Cossacks in the neighborhood of Chong Ju, which is in the northern part of Corea, near the Yalu, indicates that the land forces of the two nations are gradually approaching, and that the day of battle is not far distant. The result of this skirmish was favorable to the Japanese, but it is not safe to draw conclusions from this. The Russians bear witness to the bravery of the enemy. It may therefore be regarded that the subjects of the czar have materially altered their opinion and that in all future operations they will have great respect for the fighting qualities of their foe.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP IN BATTERSEA, ENG.

A special correspondent in a letter from Battersea, Eng., to the Chicago Chronicle, throws a flood of light on the financial condition of that borough, the home of John Burns, M. P., who calls it the "Workingman's Paradise." Battersea has for years been known throughout England as "the muncipal mecca," and has stood as an object lesson in the advantages of municipal ownership.

According to the Chronicle's correspondent the population consists mainly of small shopkeepers and the working classes and the government is in the hands of the trades unionist and socialist forces. Of sixty-three local legislators, forty are representatives of labor. All important municipal undertakings are carried out by direct labor, such a thing as a contract being unknown.

The principle of government is to furnish easy employment to the classes, and if there is no imperative work at hand, to create it. Thus, it is said, in 1902, tar pathways good for many years' wear were torn up and stone laid instead at a very heavy cost.

Referring to the municipal ownership idea as exemplified by the borough, it is stated that $780,000 were spent on an electric light plant, which shows an annual deficit of $125,000; $200,000 for a municipal cemetery with an annual deficit of $10,000; $350,000 for public baths with an anual charge of $37,500 and receipts of only $17,500; $564,000 for workmen's houses to be rented at prices ranging from $1.80 to $2.75 per week.

The correspondent furnishes the following list of items which council considered legitimate public expenditure, but which the auditor in 1903 surcharged:

Free concerts in the town hall.
Free university extension lectures provided out of the general fund.
The establishment of a depot for the sale of sterilized milk.
Opening ceremony electric light station; refreshments; illustrated program, band decorations, etc.
Entertainment to voluntary borough choir and orchestra.
Engrossing testimonial given by the late vestry to the staff.
Photographing the horses that won prizes at the cart horse parade.
Pensions for workmen under the name of "special sick allowances."
Funeral allowances to widows or other representatives of employes dying in the council's service.
Maintenance of library attendants during sickness at a "home" for consumptives.
Commissions to undertakers for bringing funerals to the cemetery.

It does not require a shrewd observer to figure out the result of this reckless local government. In 1891, the municipal debt of Battersea was $410,000; in 1903, it was $2,781,000. Tax rates per pound have jumped from $1.50 to $2.00. Conservative taxpayers are alarmed and are considering the best means of checking the council. Progress in the scheme to municipalize everything has been made easier by the indulgence of London town council who have advanced loans to Battersea practically without stint.

Briefly, the Battersea government is municipal ownership gone mad. When the town has reached its limit as a borrower, the man of property will find himself bankrupt, and the workman, unable longer to find employment at home, will pull up stakes and seek a location where all the profits of trade are not eaten up in taxes. The reflective citizen may be able to stem the tide before the worst happens, but at best, it will take several years for the town to recover its financial equilibrium.

THE BENNETT WILL CASE.

Democratic newspapers that don't like Bryan, are pouncing upon the Bennett will case as an opportunity for adverse criticism. The Connecticut courts have defeated his efforts to have the famous letter admitted as part of Philo Bennett's will, and the anti-Bryan editors think that it is in poor taste for him to carry the contention higher. That they may not seem to be carping critics, they admit that he is probably honest in his statement that he has no intention of using a cent of the $50,000 in dispute either for himself or family.

Is it not possible that Mr. Bryan knows more of Mr. Bennett's wishes than either these critics or the courts? And if he is honestly seeking to carry out those wishes, to divert the $50,000 into channels designated to him personally by Mr. Bennett, he certainly cannot be accused of mercenary motives, nor can it be charged against him that he is going too far if he persists in carrying the case to the higher courts. The Blade does not believe in Mr. Bryan's political principles nor in his method of promulgating them, but his personal integrity has never been questioned, and nothing has occurred so far in the Bennett will contest to give color to the insinuation. After all, it is a matter for the courts to determine, and if the decision of the state tribunal is sustained, no harm has been done, The Blade presupposing that Mr. Bryan is able to pay the costs.

PARKER AND THE TIGER.

Parker's followers pretend not to be alarmed over Tammany's hostility. The Brooklyn Eagle, the first to advocate Cleveland's nomination, and the first to accept his statement as final and conclusive declaring immediately thereafter for Parker, professes to see nothing in the tiger's threatening attitude to cause alarm. The Eagle has had previous knowledge of the animal. That paper avers that Tammany has never yet been foremost in advocating the cause of the successful nominee, but it rather exultantly records the fact that the tiger can almost always be depended upon to fall in with the procession before it is too late. Says the Eagle:

A conditon of affairs which disclosed Tammany as the pioneer supporter of the Parker movement would have been hurtful to that movement. There are Republicans who superstitiously believe that successful Democratic politicians privately say to the leader of Tammany Hall, whoever he may be: "You are odious. Your organization is odious. You know that is so. Please, therefore, declare against me, so I can be the beneficiary of your desirable hostility and be initially freed from the reproach of your spontaneous support. First become my bitter opponent. Then wait to become my sullen, coerced and unwilling supporter. In that case all will be well." This is fanciful, but it is a fancy in which there is more sagacity than absurdity, and in which the philosophy of politics is illustrated under the play of imagination.

In other words, the Eagle sees in Tammany's opposition a large ray of hope for Parker. Another newspaper suporting the candidacy of the New York jurist scouts the idea that Tammany's advocacy of Cleveland should be interpreted as a Hearst movement. Rather it claims that Tammany is playing a deep game for profit; that it is shouting Cleveland in order to get into the good graces of the New York business element and to cause a loosening of the purse strings. But is it not more reasonable to suppose that the organization would play ball with the man who actually wants something and who is willing to pay the price? Tammany cannot, under any conceivable conditions, and surely not by the specious advocacy of an impossible candidate, raise as large a fund, as it can get out of the liberal and ambitious Mr. Hearst for the asking. Time only can divulge Tammany's purpose, but it looks, at long range, as if the Parkerites are working from false premises.

THE PRACTICAL JOKER.

The practical joker, the person who laughs at the discomfiture of others, who gets fun out of his neighbor's predicaments, who lays awake night planning some piece of devilry that will cause sorrow or at least chagrin, always has been with us, is now and probably always will be.

But he seems more active at times. We have intervals of immunity and they are blessed intervals. Just now, the practical joker is busy, perhaps because the calendar marks the April fool season.

Last week a girl in a Scranton squib factory threw a squib into a stove, just to scare her companions. Result, six dead, as many more seriously hurt and factory wrecked.

It was in Pennsylvania also that a small boy lighted the escaping gas from the exhaust pipe of a natural gas line, to furnish light for a wedding serenade. Result, one life lost and valuable property destroyed.

These are only two of many cases taken at random from the news columns. Neither of the young people intended harm. The girl wanted to see her companions jump when the squib exploded. The boy purposed to surprise the serenaders by furnishing an impromptu bonfire. They were simply heedless. If everyone who is about to play a practical joke would stop to think about it, to study out the possible consequences, there would be fewer jokes of this sort perpetrated. It is ludicrous to see a man who is comfortably seated in a chair suddenly find himself sprawling on the floor, through the dexterity of the practical joker, but the odds are that the victim's spine has been injured and that the effects of his fall will cling to him through life. Play the same trick on the practical joker, and he would be furious. Strange as it may seem, the practical joker is the most ill-natured target on earth. He doesn't like his own medicine.

The fault lies largely with parents. They don't teach their children to respect age, to respect others' rights, to be thoughtful and considerate. There is innocent fun that hurts no one and causes no damage, but it is not strenuous enough to suit some people. They want to break a leg or burn buildings. Such as these are criminal in instinct and should be placed under restraint. The practical joker ought not to be tolerated in any community.

IMPRESSIONABLE JURIES.

The verdict of a jury in the state of New York has been set aside recently by the court of appeals on account of a photograph. The case was one in which a husband whose wife had been killed at a railway crossing sued the railway company for heavy damages. At the trial, a photograph of the dead woman, who was very beautiful, was handed to the jurymen for their inspection. The impressionable twelve promptly found a verdict for the bereaved husband, with heavy damages.

The company appealed, and their appeal was sustained. Judge Parker, of the court of appeals, in his decision, said: "The court erred in admitting in evidence the photograph of the deceased. The action was to recover for pecuniary injuries resulting from decedent's death. Such injuries are to be compensated on the basis of the monetary value of the services of the deceased to her husband and children. The introduction in evidence of the photograph of a handsome woman could not be expected to accomplish any other result than to introduce the personal element for the consideration of the jury."

The decision is of value as a precedent. The practice of working upon the sympathies of a jury is a very frequent one. The average juryman, being only human, is unconsciously influenced through his sympathetic nature. He forgets the charge of the judge that the cold, hard facts developed by the evidence are the only factors which he must use in making up his judgment. The law disregards sentiment and poetry, and the jury must do so also or run the risk of having its verdict overset by a higher court.

HAS BRYAN REPENTED?

In his New Haven address on Sunday, W. J. Bryan said that society was in danger because of the conflict between rich and poor. "Shall we say that the outcome will be a warfare between class and class?" Mr. Bryan professes to deplore such a situation, and exclaims "How much better to recognize that all are brothers!" Readers of The Blade have heard the expression often before, though not out of Bryan's mouth. But it is not with the expression so much that we would deal, as with the man who said it. No politician in this or any other age did more to stir strife between capital and labor, enmity between the rich and poor, than did Mr. Bryan when he was a candidate for President. It was his stock in trade, the alpha and omega of his argument, the foundation on which he rested his case.

Has Mr. Bryan at length been led to see the light? Is he sincere in his later declaration, and does he promise that hereafter he will say naught that tends to fan embers of hatred between classes, to make one brother believe that he is suffering grievous injury at the hands of another brother? Or is it with Mr. Bryan as it is said to have been with his Satanic Majesty, who, when he was sick

"The devil a monk would be,
But when the devil was well,
The devil a monk was he."

In another month President Roosevelt will touch the button and start the machinery at the St. Louis fair and a little later he will dominate a big show at Chicago.

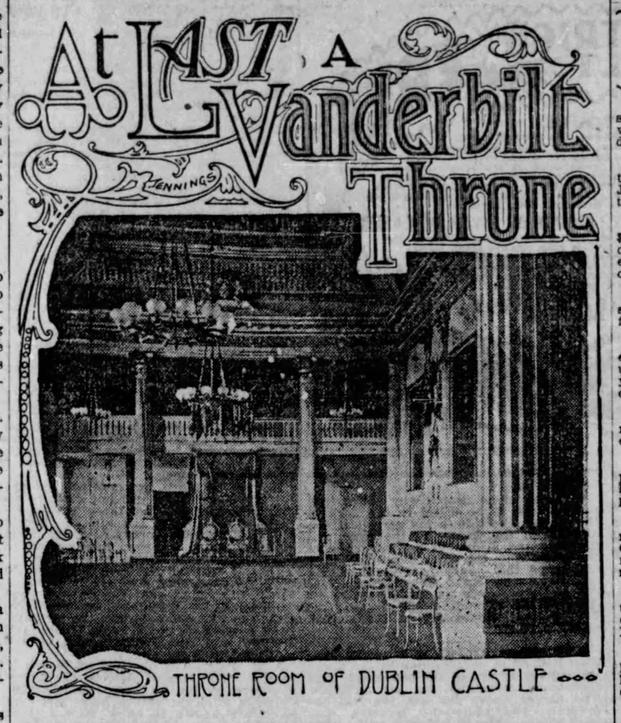
The Parker boom is growing and Billy Hearst will be compelled to make his daily papers a deeper yellow.

Texas farmers are planting corn, while Toledo can find remnants of her ice bergs. This is a great country.

Enough Said.

Downtown Brooklynite—It appears that there have been riots in Corea. You see, there is a trolley line—

Uptown Brooklynite—Oh, that's the trouble, is it?—Puck.



London, March 24.—His grace, the Duke of Marlborough, having become versed in the ways of diplomacy since he entered the colonial office, is reported to have said that there wasn't any truth in the statement recently published here that he had been selected to succeed Lord Dudley as "sub-king" of Ireland. I am informed, however, that the appointment has been definitely decided on, and that it is likely to be officially announced in the latter part of April—thus gratifying the dearest ambition of the Duchess, who being a Vanderbilt, never lets go till she gets what she wants.

There is plenty of reason for the Duchess' desire to be first lady of Ireland. The position gives her royal precedence, entitles her to be addressed as Your Excellency, gives her a crown on state occasions, and provides her with an actual throne in an actual throne room.

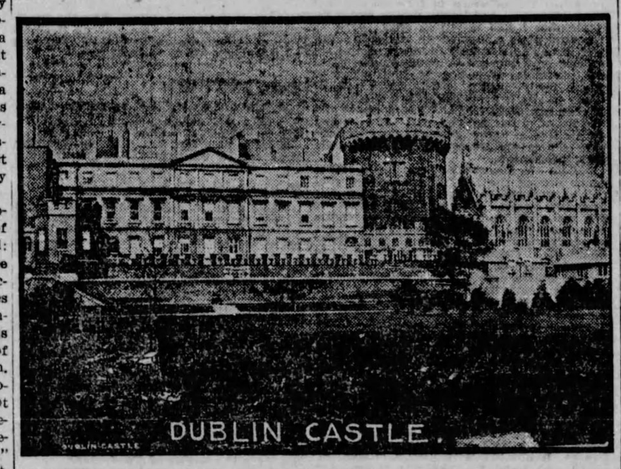
It is no secret that at the coronation festivities in India, it came hard for the Vanderbilt Duchess of Marlborough to bow the knee, literally, to the Leiter Baroness Curzon—dukes being at the top of the peerage and barons being at the bottom—to say nothing of the fancied social superiority of a Vanderbilt over a Leiter. Yet the thing had to be done, for the erstwhile Miss Leiter was placed in queenly rank by her husband's position as Vice-King of India, and mere duchesses had to bend low before her. Even prior to this difficult situation, it is said, the Duchess of Marlborough had made up her mind that she, too, would acquire a vice-regal crown, have her turn at playing Queen, and go Lady Curzon one better—for the post of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland is the highest in dignity and emolument under the British crown. It is also one of the most expensive and it is only persons of unlimited incomes that can maintain it with the tone and dignity with which it is identified.

The $100,000 salary would hardly keep the establishment in plain bread and butter. Charity makes a large demand on the resources of the viceroyalty. The descendants of the old Irish and Anglo-Norman nobility are people of intense artistic tastes so that art, literature and music have also large claims upon the King's representatives in Ireland. Sport, too, has to be supported and in good times or bad the magnificence of Dublin Castle functions has to be maintained. Its balls, levees and receptions are on a par with Buckingham Palace, and Her Excellency the Lady Lieutenant is expected to comport herself with the dignity and gravity of a Queen on state occasions.

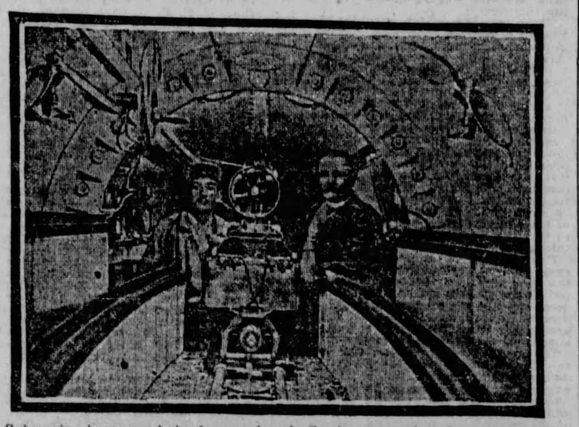
The Irish aristocracy are a great deal more exacting in maintaining ancient rites and ceremonies than the English, and this is the reason that society looks upon the job in Ireland as no sinecure. The Duke of Marlborough is said by those who know him familiarly to be not much of a courtier, but what he lacks in that way will be more than made up for by the taste the Duchess has lately manifested for that sort of thing. The Duke, therefore, like his late father, may leave the administration of the Irish office to the Duchess, and busy himself only with the signing of proclamations for the suppression of political agitation. The only thing is that there is hardly sufficient work in that capacity for him to do at present. The country is suffering from a dead calm.

An enthusiastic member of parliament, discussing with the writer yesterday the prospects of the Duchess going to Ireland, summed up his remarks thus: "Thank God the Irish people have an opportunity of placing the name of an American woman on its roll of Queens."

MARSHALL LORD.



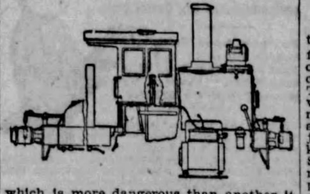
INTERIOR OF FRENCH SUBMARINE



Submarine boats are built for speed and effectiveness rather than for the comfort of their passengers. A photograph of the interior of one of these boats, with its regular crew, is presented herewith. The boat is one of the newer additions to the French navy. It is so low, as the picture shows, that a man cannot stand erect in any part of it. The interior arrangement of the little boat is extremely handy, the entire mechanism being practically within arm's length of the engineer or pilot.

Automatic Coupling Arrangement

There is probably no other occupation for men which shows such a large list of accidents and deaths in comparison with the number of employes as railroading, and if there is one branch of this business



which is more dangerous than another it is likely to be coupling of cars in the yards at the terminals and freight sidings. Of course the introduction of the automatic couplers has reduced greatly the number of accidents from this source, but it is still necessary for an employe to station himself at each junction of the cars, to manipulate the coupler head by means of the lever on either car, and in this there is chance of a mishap unless he is cautious. Perhaps the largest number of couplings is made between the switching engine and cars it is to draw, and for this work there has just been introduced an automatic arrangement which enables the engineer to connect or disconnect the engine and cars without leaving his cab. Within easy reach of his hand, as shown here, there are levers which connect directly with the couplers at the front and rear of the engine, and as the engine approaches or recedes from a car a movement of the proper lever will set the coupler to engage or release the corresponding coupler on the car.

WORKING HIS BRAIN.

"Remember, gentlemen," said the enterprising fakir with the powder burnt face, "I warrant each and every bottle of this magic remedy to be the famous cough cure used by Senator Benjamin R. Tillman, of South Carolina, a statesman who may have his peculiar ways, gentlemen, some of which we may not like, but a man who, with all his faults, is a good judge of cough medicine. Nobody who knows the Hon. Benjamin R. Tillman, of South Carolina, formely governor, but now United States senator from that proud old commonwealth, will deny his ability to recognize a reliable and certain cough mixture when he sees it, and I warrant each and every bottle I sell to be the identical cough mixture used by this remarkable man. Cure your cough, gentlemen, with the celebrated Tillman remedy. Only 25 cents a bottle, and each bottle holds a quart."

Every man in the crowd bought a bottle.

Half of them had coughs and the other half thought the stuff was whisky.—Chicago Tribune.

Current Events.

Brooklyn physician offers $300 for three square inches of skin. It is needed for a western woman of prominence, who is disfigured by an ulcer.

Results of the Democratic primaries in the larger counties in New York assure Judge Parker the state vote in the national convention.

Five lives lost and a property damage of $5,000,000 is reported from Michigan on account of the floods. The rivers in southern Indiana are overflowing and Vincennes is threatened.

Exodus of farmers from many northern states to the Southwest is not affecting farm values to any great extent.

American physicians report that they experimented with Dr. Maragliano's serum for preventing tuberculosis for two years, and, failing to produce results, either good or bad, abandoned its use.

Miller Purvis shows that some farmers make a mistake in selling their milk to condensing factories.

The Senate committee restores to the postoffice appropriation bill the clause allowing rural mail carriers to engage in private business on their routes.

Reports from New York say the movement to bring about an investigation of Corn Products affairs and to force the management to publish quarterly statements of earnings is gaining strength.

F. Augustus Heinze is fined $30,000 and two of his mine superintendents $1,000 each for contempt of court at Butte, Mont., and must pay or go to jail.

Miss Maud Ingersoll, a cousin of the late Robert G. Ingersoll, attempts to stab herself in New York because of the loss of $150,000 in Wall street.

Russian commander issues a warning that all ships not displaying signals in the war zone will be sunk. The American flags have been ordered raised in Newchwang after Consul Miller protests.

Illinois miners stay at work, having come to terms on the wage scale. In Iowa 13,000 miners quit.

Archbishop Farley, upon returning to New York, gives his impressions of Pope Pius, relates instances of the new pontiff's grasp of details, and says Pius takes a greater interest in America than either of his two immediate predecessors.

Federal Trust company of Cleveland, Ohio, assigns, fearing a run by its depositors because of rumors that a missing official is a heavy embezzler. Union Trust company of Boston, also closes its doors.

Panama Canal company wins the suits before the French court, and all legal obstacles to the transfer of property on the Isthmus are removed. Washington officials discuss plans for payment and prepare for action.

Weather bureau crop report shows improvement in the condition of winter wheat. Seeding of corn and oats is in progress as far north as southern Missouri and Kansas.

D. J. Sully, the "Cotton King," is found to have won only $245,000 in the corners he engineered before the crash came. The fact is brought out in a hearing forced by creditors, who are seeking to compel the partners in the deals to come to the aid of the bankrupt firm.

Walter Wellman says David Bennett Hill hopes to be the Mark Hanna of the administration if Judge Parker is elected, and his sole ambition is to be re-elected to the United States senate.

Truce for fifteen days is declared in the Iowa mine strike, during which the miners will furnish men to run pumps and keep the workings dry, pending the arrival of John Mitchell.

Attorney General Knox reports to the cabinet that the Panama Canal company will meet April 23 to complete the transfer of the canal property.

Trade between the United States and Japan is growing more rapidly than between Japan and any other nation, one-third of the total exports of the kingdom in 1902 coming to this country.

Milwaukee grand jury at its final session indicts a number of county officials, who are charged with being connected with deals in county contracts.

Lady Minto, wife of the governor general of Canada, is rescued by servants from death in the blazing vice-regal residence at Ottawa, where she was lying helpless with a broken leg. Others of the household have narrow escapes.

Russian press discusses the Thibetan expedition with great temperance, and treats Lord Curzon's warning speech with a sneer. Understanding between Russia and Great Britain agreed on.

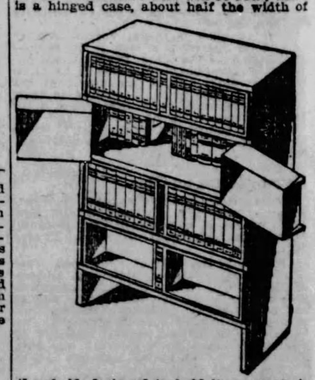
The American heirarchy of the Roman Catholic church will meet in Washington next week for the first time since the elevation of Pope Pius X.

The contract corn is starting for Buffalo. That will give shorts something to think of. Cash wheat is strong. Provision stocks are liberal. Oats feel the late season.

Walter Wellman writes that Andrew Carnegie offered, before sailing for Europe, to give $200,000, or even $1,000,000, if that much is found necessary, to the campaign fund to elect Roosevelt.

Novel Form of Book Case.

When a rich man starts out with the hobby of collecting a library he may decide on the color of bindings, style and finish he desires, and have all the volumes of the same size, provided he is willing to pay the price. But with the ordinary reader such uniform and handsome books are out of the question. He is compelled to select his reading matter from among the volumes already published, instead of having them made to order. Of course, the latter may have as much and perhaps more literary taste than the former, but the books do not have as neat and handsome an appearance on his book case shelves. To some measure this difference in size has been provided for in the sectional cases which have recently come into use, but that there is room for still another idea is shown by the accompanying picture. This new design not only increases the capacity of the case, but also makes it easy to obtain access to books small enough to be arranged in double rows on the shelves. As will be seen, there is a hinged case, about half the width of



the shelf, designed to hold its contents in line with the front of the shelf, while behind it is an equal amount of space for the storage of a second row of small volumes. To reach any book in the second row it is only necessary to turn the front case to one side, as shown in the drawing, when all the hidden books are exposed to view.

Not Guessing.

"Where are you going?"

"Fishin'," answered Mr. Erastus Pinkley.

"What kind of fish are you going to catch?"

"What's de use o' guessin'? Ev'body dat goes fishin' don' catch fish no mo' dan ev'body dat goes to church gits religion."—Washington Star.

What He Prefers.

Sabina—Do you quote Shakespeare and Dante when that college professor calls?

Sabrilla—Not much; I whirl in and make him a rousing old Welsh rabbit.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

You Can Be Cured.

Mrs. Etta Finnegan.

No. 11 Cedar Terrace,
HOT SPRINGS, ARK., April 23, 1903.

When I was first married I found that my strength and health were gradually diminishing. I became nervous and irritable, and was in bed a week and sometimes ten days of every month, and had intense bearing down pains. My husband had the best physician for me and I used his medicine for nearly four months, but I gradually grew worse, had less strength, and finally, I was unable to leave my bed at all.

A friend who was calling on me brought me a bottle of Wine of Cardui and was so loud in its praise that I told her that I would take it to please her.

I was surprised and pleased that before I had used the bottle I really felt better, so I kept on using it. Eight bottles brought back my lost health and strength, and I have not had a sick day in six months.

Etta Finnegan

TREASURER, ST. ANDREWS' SOCIETY.

WINE of CARDUI

Mrs. Finnegan had little hope of relief because she knew that every time she had those spells of menstrual suffering with attendant bearing down pains she was weaker. And every month the pain was growing more severe.

But Mrs. Finnegan was cured by Wine of Cardui. She is now so well that there are few women who would not be glad to have the health she has. And any woman who has those dreaded bearing down pains can have the same relief.

You can be free from menstrual irregularities if you take this pure vegetable wine. Why don't you take it when you see what it has done for others? Secure a bottle of Wine of Cardui today.

Your druggist has $1.00 bottles.

Premium Watch for March

William Batson, of Albion, Ill., sent us a club of 109 names for the Weekly Blade, which was the largest club we received during March. The premium watch offered for the largest club goes forward to Mr. Batson by registered mail this week.

Yards of Beautiful Pictures

We have just purchased a series of the very handsome and popular yard pictures issued by the Art Interchange. These pictures have never sold for less than 50c each. We are going to furnish them to The Blade readers at the very low price of...**20c each**

3 for 50c — or — 8 for $1.00

THE LIST CONTAINS
Yard of Violets
Yard of Carnations
Yard of Roses
Yard of Chrysanthemums
Yard of Sweet Peas
Yard of Chickens

As our supply of some of these is limited, we would advise you to order promptly. Address
THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

WATCHES

We are prepared to furnish our readers with any grade or style of watch desired. Also vest chains, neck chains, or ladies' long guard chains. Write us just what you want and we will quote you prices that will pay you to place your orders with us.

THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

The Blade "Xtra"

DESCRIPTION

MOVEMENT—17 jeweled, 16 size, adjusted to heat and cold.

CASE—20-year, 16 size, engine turned, hunting.....**$18.00**

This watch cannot be purchased at any store for less than $30.00.

We have only a limited number. If you want one you must get your order in at once. It is the greatest watch bargain ever offered Blade readers. If you intend buying a watch, this is your opportunity to get a fine movement at a very low price. It will pay you to take advantage of this opportunity. It will never come to you again.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

N. B.—This offer will not appear again, as we have only a few of these watches left. It is a rare opportunity to get a high grade movement at a very low price. If you want one, get your order in at once.

Waltham and Elgin Watches

We now make the most remarkable offers in the history of the watch business—WALTHAM and ELGIN watches only, regular 18 size and 6 size, in cases of the highest grade. Our gold cases are made of solid gold, in two thick plates, reinforced with a sheet of fine composition metal. If properly used the 25-year cases will last a lifetime. Every watch contains Breguet hairspring, quick train, compensation balance, safety pinion, stem winding and setting apparatus of the latest design, and all the greatest improvements known to modern expert watchmakers. WALTHAM and ELGIN watches don't wear out. They are all good. Of course, full (15) jeweled works in 25-year cases are better than 7 jeweled works in 20-year cases, but all are fully guaranteed. Why not have correct time? You can have it if you are fortunate enough to get one of our watches. These offers are not for the general public, but any subscriber may buy all he wishes at these prices, which are far lower than dealers' prices for watches not in stock. Our men's watches are suitable for boys and our ladies' watches for girls.

The cases are plain or engine-turned. Engraved cases are extra, as per rates quoted in our list.

MEN'S GOLD WATCHES.

Our prices include free delivery, in good running order.

No. 71—7-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case	$14.30
Extra for engraved case	$1.00
No. 72—7-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case	11.65
Extra for engraved case	80 cents
No. 73—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case	15.90
Extra for engraved case	$1.00
No. 74—15-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case	13.25
Extra for engraved case	80 cents
No. 75—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case	12.20
No. 76—7-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case	9.75
No. 77—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case	13.75
No. 78—15-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case	11.30

MEN'S NICKEL SILVER WATCHES.

No. 79—7-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case	5.60
No. 80—15-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case	7.20

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.

No. 81—7 jeweled works, 25-year hunting case	12.15
Extra for engraved case	80 cents
No. 82—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case	14.00
Extra for engraved case	80 cents
No. 83—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case	11.35
No. 84—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case	13.20

Remember our goods are just exactly as represented, and if you do not find them to be so, we will refund your money.

Address THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Noted Writer Dead.

New York, April 1.—Guy Wetmore Carrl, the author, died in Roosevelt hospital today. He was born in this city March 4, 1873, and was graduated at Columbia University in 1895.

Immediately after graduation he became editor of Munsey's Magazine, and two years later became Paris representative of Harpers & Brother. In 1898 and 1899 he was a foreign correspondent for Munsey, Outing, Collier's Weekly and other publications.

Coal Famine in Iowa.

Des Moines, Ia., April 1.—Iowa is confronted with a coal famine as a result of the lockout which closed every mine in the state and a section of Missouri. Not a pound of coal is to be had for sale in Des Moines, and other cities of the state are similarly affected. Local dealers today placed rush orders with Kansas City, Omaha, and other neighboring cities, but it is only possible to secure coal in limited quantities. Unless the situation is improved within the next three weeks, manufactories will be compelled to shut down for want of fuel.

Cut Paper Patterns.

These patterns will be mailed to any address at only 10 cents each. In ordering, address your letter, "Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio." Inclose 10 cents in silver for each pattern ordered. Do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds. Write very plainly the NUMBER and the NAME of each pattern, as it appears Under the cut, and also the BUST MEASURE you wish.

Blouse Eton, With Bishop or Bell Sleeves, No. 9274.

Jaunty little Etons and blouses for spring are such a decided change from the long coats of the past season and so very becoming to all figures that they are assured an extended vogue.

Many different styles are shown in these short coats, a particularly attractive one being illustrated here. It is developed in marine blue voile with blue moire trimmings.

The garment is simply adjusted with shoulder and underarm seams. Two broad plaits reach from shoulder to girdle, back and front, extending over the sleeves in a becoming manner. The fullness at the lower edge is attached to the top of a plain fitted girdle of silk, blousing slightly all around. The girdle is laced in front.

The fronts of the coat are deeply underfaced with silk and turned back to form

9274—Ladies' Blouse Eton with Bishop or Bell Sleeves.

32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust

narrow revers. A shallow rolling collar completes the neck. One-piece sleeves fit the upper arm closely and flare widely in bell effect at the wrist. The lower edge is trimmed with a band of silk. Deep silk ruffles are attached to the inside of the sleeves and fall far over the knuckles. If bishop sleeves are desired, they may be gathered at the lower edge and attached to wristbands, the pattern for which is provided.

Etons in this style may be worn as separate outside garments or developed in the same fabric as the skirts which they accompany, to make stylish street suits. For this purpose loosely woven silk and woolen materials are used as well as broadcloth, Venetian, cheviot and covert. Contrasting materials are most effective for trimming.

To make the Eton in the medium size will require two and one-half yards of material 44 inches wide, with seven-eighths of a yard of silk for trimming. The pattern, No. 9274, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust measure.

Girl's Dress, No. 9282.

Strong contrasts are not so highly favored this season as several shades of one color. In the dress illustrated, Parisful blue foulard is trimmed with blue velvet and lace dyed a few tones lighter than the foulard.

The waist has for its foundation a fitted body lining that closes in the center back and is faced with lace to a pointed yoke depth. Full fronts and backs are gathered at upper and lower edges, and applied to outline the yoke, blousing well at the belt.

A fancy lace collar completes the neck.

9282—Girls' Dress.

6, 8 10 and 12 years.

The front trimming forms a plastron from waist to yoke, and then, branching out, finishes the yoke all around, extending over the shoulders in a stylish manner.

One-piece bishop sleeves fit the arm well from shoulder to elbow and are quite wide at the wrist, where the fullness is arranged on narrow lace wristbands.

The full skirt is gathered and attached to the lower edge of the waist, hanging softly in long folds to the hem. It closes invisibly at the back. Rows of velvet ribbon on the trimming, collar, wristbands and skirt provide a smart finish. Dresses in this style may be made of soft woolen fabrics, China silk, or mercerized wash materials that come in a large assortment of colors and designs.

To make the dress for a girl of six years will require three and one-half yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, with one-half yard of lace. The pattern, No. 9282, is cut in sizes for girls of 6, 8, 10 and 12 years of age.

BE SURE to give both the number and the name of the pattern, and the bust measure also.

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

Washington, March 29.—The bill authorizing the erection of an additional executive department building in Washington was the subject of a spirited debate in the senate today, but no action was taken on it. There was renewed effort to pass the bill prohibiting the misbranding of salmon, but owing to the opposition of senators who held that the measure is calculated to interfere with the rights of individual states under the guise of an effort to control interstate commerce, a vote was not reached. The bill authorizing an investigation into payment of the claim of the Indiana state board of agriculture against the United States on account of the occupancy of its buildings by troops during the war with Spain was passed. The senate rejected the amendment of Mr. Gallinger fixing the fees of architects at 2½ per cent.

For the want of speakers, general debate on the sundry civil appropriation bill in the house today was closed several hours before the time agreed on, and the bill was read for amendment. The only important amendment adopted provided for an initial appropriation of $500,000 for the completion of the Capitol building according to the original design. Mr. Campbell (Kan.), in a speech defended the protective tariff policy of the Republican party, and Mr. Williams (Ill.) denounced the Republicans for failing to investigate the postoffice department. He said the scandals in the department will become an important issue in the campaign, and arraigned President Roosevelt and Attorney General Knox regarding trusts.

Washington, March 30.—Mr. McCumber addressed the Senate at the opening of the session today in support of his bill providing for a uniform federal standard of classification and grading of grains. The postoffice appropriation bill was taken up. Senator Gorman spoke for two hours, renewing the demand of the Democrats for an investigation of the postoffice department. Mr. Penrose, chairman of the Senate committee on postoffices, replied that he had concluded none was needed. Mr. Lodge also replied to Mr. Gorman and Mr. Clay spoke in favor of an investigation. Senator Dillingham introduced a bill to amend the immigration act of 1903 to permit aliens to pass through the United States from one to another contiguous territory without payment of head tax.

Substantial progress was made by the House today in consideration of the sundry civil bill, and only twenty-one pages remain to be read. An amendment by Mr. Hull, of Iowa, to strike out the appropriation of $523,890 for a new army post at Indianapolis was defeated. Mr. Bartlett, of Georgia, replied briefly to statements on the negro question by Mr. Gillett, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Crumpacker, of Indiana, declared that 3,000 persons have been mobbed and put to death in the United States in the last twenty-five years. Management of national parks was discussed, and an amendment by Mr. Hemenway looking toward consolidation of all under one management at the next session of Congress was ruled out under a point of order. Representative De Armond, of Missouri, introduced a resolution that the speaker appoint a committee of five to investigate the postoffice department.

Washington, March 31.—The bill for the repeal of the desert land, the timber and stone and the homestead commutation laws was taken up for discussion in the senate today. Mr. Clark (Wyo.) contested the position taken by Mr. Gibson that there have been great frauds in the administration of the land laws in the west. He declared that there is a lobby in Washington in the interest of the repeal bill, and engaged in a colloquy with Mr. Patterson during which each characterized the statements of the other as untrue. The general debate on the postoffice bill was confined largely to a speech by Mr. McCreary and interruptions by the Republican senators. The following bills were passed: Providing for the appointment as members of the board of managers of the National Soldiers' home, Marion T. McMahon, of New York; John M. Holey, of Wisconsin; William Ward, of Missouri; Henry M. Markham, of California; Henry E. Palmer, of Nebraska, and Franklin Murphy, of New Jersey; setting apart 2,700 acres of land at Hot Springs, S. D., as a public park. The conference report on the agricultural appropriation bill was agreed to.

Consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill was concluded in the house today and the bill was about to be passed when a roll call on a motion to commit the bill with instructions to strike out the paragraph appropriating $136,000 for rental of the New York custom house showed a quorum was not present. The right of boards of directors of state homes for disabled volunteer soldiers to retain certain portions of pension money received by inmates was discussed at length. Mr. Bell of California, assailed his own state for permitting a canteen to be established in the California State home and charged a scandal in the management. His amendment correcting the evils complained of was adopted. A violent attack on the present geodetic survey was made by Mr. Robinson, of Indiana, who charged that scandal attached to that office in connection with allowance for commutation of subsistence. Mr. Hemmenway, in charge of the bill, indignantly denied the charges. Mr. Williams (Miss.) introduced two resolutions of inquiry addressed to the department of justice. One seeks information as to whether criminal prosecutions have been instituted in the merger case and the other in regard to action against the so-called anthracite trust.

Washington, April 1.—The session of the Senate today was devoted to an almost continuous discussion of political questions. The time until 2 o'clock was given to a consideration of the Carnack resolution proposing an inquiry into the legality of the recent executive old age pension order. The latter half of the day was devoted to the postoffice appropriation bill. Mr. Culberson proposed an amendment providing for an investigation of the department by a joint committee of three senators and five members of the House, which committee is authorized to sit during the recess of congress and report on or before Dec. 5. Part of the investigation proposed is to pass upon the postal laws, with a view to recommending changes. Mr. Foraker introduced a bill to amend the act for the government of Hawaii, prescribing the manner of appointing public officials and for their removal for cause by the governor.

The House today passed the sundry civil appropriation bill after voting down a proposition to recommit it, with instructions to strike out the appropriation of $136,000 for rent of the New York custom-house. The remainder of the day was devoted to discussion of the conference report on the army appropriation bill. With the exception of one amendment providing for increase in the signal corps the House disagreed to all other important amendments and the bill was sent back to conference. The proposition to consolidate the office of the adjutant general with that of the record and pension division and make Brigadier General Ainsworth, chief of the latter division, military secretary, with the rank of major, met with much opposition. The same spirit was shown toward the amendment to allow officers who served in the civil war who retire or already may have retired to retire at the next higher grade. Mr. Van Duzer (Nev.) introduced a resolution requesting the secretary of commerce and labor to investigate the methods of mining companies in floating stock through the use of the mails as advertising mediums. He declared that the people have been defrauded in this manner.

Washington, April 2.—In the Senate today Mr. Mallory continued his speech on the Carmack resolution looking to an inquiry into the old-age pension order by Secretary Hitchcock. He declared the order was a usurpation of legislative authority. Mr. Warren spoke on the land law repeal bill, opposing wholesale repeal as against rapid settlement of unoccupied areas. He said that in twenty-five years 5,000,000 acres had been disposed of by homesteading, and that at this rate it would take 500 years to dispose of what was left. Mr. Patterson asked how the Wyoming cattle men got their huge tracts, and the reply was that the land had been bought from railroads which had secured them as bonuses from the government. Senators Patterson, Newlands, Dubois and Teller took part in the discussion, which covered a wide range.

In the House today 219 pension bills were passed. A bill was passed conferring jurisdiction upon United States commissioners over offenses committed in a portion of the Hot Springs reservation, Arkansas. The state of Texas was authorized to place in Statuary hall, in the national capitol, statues of Sam Houston and Stephen F. Austin. A resolution was adopted calling for a convention between the United States and Great Britain for the protection of the fur seals of Alaska. Mr. Williams, of Mississippi, introduced a bill providing that tariff duties on any article shall not amount to more than 500 per cent ad valorem. Representative De Armond, of Missouri, introduced a resolution, which was sent to the committee on rules, making it in order to consider at any time his resolution for an investigation of the postoffice department.

Washington, April 4.—In the senate today Mr. Gibson replied to the opponents of the measure repealing the land laws and denied that the proponents of the bill were proceeding at the instigation and in the interest of land grant railroads. Mr. Hansbrough in reply mentioned by name George H. Maxwell, who, he said, was drawing a princely salary for the work he did in this direction. Considerable progress was made with the postoffice appropriation bill. Both divisions relating to sites for postoffice purposes in New York city as amended by the senate committee were agreed to. This allows $2,000,000 for the purchase of the Pennsylvania railroad property and not exceeding $20,000 for the rent of quarters of the New York Central. Other amendments agreed to provide for the transfer of the rural free delivery service from the office of the fourth assistant postmaster general to the office of the first assistant postmaster general and eliminating the restrictions on first and second class postmasters in the matter of telephone service. Mr. Fairbanks presented an amendment to the postoffice bill appropriating $500,000 for the purchase of Square 324 in the City of Washington as a site for an addition to the general postoffice. A number of pension bills were passed and after a brief executive session the senate adjourned.

In the house today an attempt was made to secure consideration under suspension of the rules of the bill appropriating $475,000 for the Lewis and Clark exposition. The move failed after the house had divided several times and the roll had been called twice. The military academy appropriation was taken up and Mr. Parker explained its features briefly. Mr. Goldfogle spoke in behalf of the Jews of the United States, for whom he asked equal treatment and protection while traveling in Russia. Mr. Livernash, of California, made an attack on President as a foe of union labor and Mr. Morrell (Pennsylvania) discussed the negro question. Consideration of the bill was not concluded. Mr. Parker introduced a bill to create a national military park commission. Mr. Clark (Missouri) introduced a bill adding to the list of cabinet officers available for the succession to the presidency in case of the removal, death or resignation of that official, the secretaries of agriculture and commerce and labor, including the whole cabinet.

I Save Weak Men.

I Have Discovered the Marvelous Secret of Youthful Power and Undying Manly Vigor and I Give It to You Free.

My Mysterious Compound Startles the World With its Wonderful Cures---With This Marvelous Secret No Man Can Grow Old in Vital Power, and It is My Mission on Earth Henceforth to Bring All Jaded, Worn-Out Men to This Fountain of Youth.

Send No Money---Simply Send Your Name and Address and Enough of This Marvelous Compound Will Be Sent You by Return Mail, Prepaid and Absolutely Free, to Convince You.

I have discovered the marvelous secret of life and vigor in men. To me it has been given to bring to the fallen, weary, worn-out brothers the knowledge of this priceless boon, and even to the uttermost ends of the earth I send my message of love and peace and hope and help. Unbelievers may scoff and cry "fake," but I heed them not. My work has just begun and I am saving men.

The secret of this mighty healing power, this Vital Life Fluid, this marvelous

DR. C. S. FERRIS.
"No Man is Lost---There is a Sure Cure for Every Weak Man."

tonic, is known to me alone. It is mine to give to whom I will, and my works go before me. Doubt not! I ask no man to believe me, but I give to every weak man free enough of this priceless boon to convince him it will restore him instantly to the strength and powerful vigor of youth. With this marvelous, mysterious compound, which I have discovered only after a lifetime devoted to search through all the realms of science and the archives of the ancients, it is possible for every weak man to have for his own the glorious manly power, the untiring vigor and the long life of the patriarchs of Bible times. With this mysterious compound no weak man will ever again be troubled with impotency, vital losses, nightly emissions, spermatorrhea, varicocele, prematurity, defective power or lack of vital energy. Send me no money. It is my duty, guided by the Mysterious Knowledge of this Marvelous Secret—it is my mission on earth—my life work—to lift up the fallen, heal the weak and cure the maimed and undeveloped; and to every man who has lost his vital power, or finds it waning, I send my message of love and peace and health. I can save him and I will save him, and restore him to many years of happiness and the impetuous vitality and vigorous manhood of perfect health and youth.

Remember, it matters not how old you are; it matters not how you lost your manhood or when you lost it. It matters not what doctors or scoffers say. This is no ordinary drug or stimulating method of treatment, but it is the Vital Spark of Life itself, and it matters not how many remedies and doctors have failed, I have repeatedly renewed the youthful vitality and vigor of old men. My secret compound never fails. I have often instilled into jaded men new vitality, health and strength. For worn-out men I have set kindled, and to stay, the sparkling enthusiastic vitality of youth. Write to me today and tell me in strictest confidence all about your case. My private address is Dr. C. S. Ferris, 47 Strawn Building, Cleveland, Ohio, and I urge every weak man to come to me, for I will send him free enough of this Marvelous Vital Life Fluid to prove to him its mysterious power in restoring undying strength, the supreme joy and happiness of perfect manliness. My wondrous discovery has startled the world by its miraculous effects, yet I seek not fame nor glory. It suffices me if I may be the humble instrument of Nature's greatest power in bringing all men into the enjoyment of their true manliness. In the time allotted to me here on earth I shall do all that in my power lies to give my fellow-men the benefit of this great secret, and my reward shall be in the knowledge that I have done unto others as I would that others should do unto me.

Implement Prices

Guaranteed tools—the kind you like to use.

Don't pay double prices, when a postal will bring you our free Implement Catalogue No. 145, just off the press, completely illustrating and describing all the new and approved tools for 1904. We sell only reliable well tested implements, each one designed for a certain use and guaranteed to do what it is intended for, as well or better than any other similar make. Every implement selected and approved by Mr. F. L. Shaw, for eleven years Manager of D. M. Osborn Implement Company, now Supt. of ever-growing Implement and Vehicle Division. Mr. Shaw believes that quality is more important than price and in preparing catalogue No. 145, has been careful to select only the finest and best tool of each kind.

$1.94

$2.38

Hay Tools All Kinds.

The leading manufacturers of the United States make our goods; some we make ourselves. Our implements are in use everywhere, satisfying others, and we know they will satisfy you. Write at once for our handsome free catalogue No. 145. It illustrates, describes and prices almost every kind of a farm tool or implement known, from the Midget 60c. corn sheller to the well-known Banner Disc Harrow. We have steel beam plows as low as $8.30, cultivators for $9.25, corn sheller for $4.10, harrows at $6.75, gas engines $74.50, all honestly made, correct in design and guaranteed to please. Let us send you a catalogue and you can see for yourself. You can look over the entire lines, compare our prices and see for yourself that we can save you anywhere from 15 to 40 per cent.; catalogue also gives freight rates, explains our ship on approval plan, contains order blanks and gives much desirable information. The spring edition is now ready. Ask for Implement catalogue No. 145. Address

$2.85

$1.48

Metal Wheels. Write for Price.

Montgomery Ward & Co.
32 years World's Headquarters for Everything.
Michigan Ave., Madison and Washington Sts.
Chicago

JAP TROOPS IN MOTION

Two Hundred Thousand Are On the March.

Shanghai, April 4.—A letter received here from Kobe, Japan, says the Japanese government has 260,000 troops in motion and fully 60,000 more under arms in garrisons and at the depots. These numbers are exclusive of the third reserves, numbering 120,000, which have not been called to the colors. The exact numbers of troops which have left Japan for their various destinations are not known, but the entire first army has been landed, and has established itself in northwestern Corea, with its main base at Chinampho. The Japanese general staff still carefully guards the plan of campaign, but it is generally believed that it will operate three armies each nominally numbering 100,000 men, the second army landing west of the Yalu river, and the third army east of New Chwang. The landings of the latter two armies will be easily accomplished, for the light cruiser squadrons can protect both movements.

It is thought that the landing of a heavy Japanese force west of the mouth of the Yalu will force the Russians to abandon the fortifications which they have been erecting north of the Yalu for the purpose of opposing the crossing of the first army of Japan from Corea. It is also anticipated that the three great Japanese forces will operate in conjunction, the third army, swinging eastward from New Chwang, seizing or cutting the railroad and then engaging in a turning movement against the main Russian position. The Japanese are confident that the Russians will be unable to transport supplies sufficient to maintain in Manhuria a force larger than 300,000. The heavy deatchments necessary to guard the railroad and supply bases will, it is claimed, reduce the Russian fighting force to about 200,000. The Japanese are requisitioning thousands of horses, and it is probable that a considerable detachment of cavalry will accompany each army. Though the horses of the Japanese cavalry seem inferior to those of the Russians, the Japanese officers say they will satisfactorily accomplish the work planned for them.

Much Japanese artillery is departing for the front. The guns seem light, but is believed that the Japanese have a number of heavy batteries equal in range to the best European field artillery. Japan also possesses a large number of excellent mountain batteries which, in a rough country will have a distinct advantage over the Russians. It seems certain that Vice Admiral Togo's failure to effectually dispose of the Russian fleet at Port Arthur has delayed the Japanese land operations. A general thaw is now proceeding in Corea and Manchuria, rendering the country roads impassable, and making it impossible to conduct general military operations until the ground hardens.

PORT ARTHUR CONDITIONS

Tien Tsin, April 4.—It is stated that Viceroy Alexieff, who for the past four days has been at Port Arthur on a visit of inspection, has found everything highly satisfactory. The damage done by the bombardments of the Japanese fleet is said to have been insignificant. Viceroy Alexieff will return to Mukden Tuesday. The coal sales of the Hai Ping mining company for the past week show a record of over 22,000 tons, which, considering the existence of war, is regarded as highly satisfactory. It is generally believed that the Japanese will not attack New Chweng. It is thought that their opportunity has passed. The Russian forces are ready and prepared to defend the place. The task of the Japanese if they should be eventually successful is becoming daily more difficult.

Perry Relief Fund.

Tokio, March 31.—At a meeting of Americans and Japanese held in this city today in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the Perry treaty between Japan and the United States, an American war charity, called the Perry Memorial Relief Fund, was organized with much enthusiasm. The sum of $37,500 was subscribed at once, and it was decided to organize committees in all the larger cities of the United States.

The fund will be turned over to a minister of the imperial household, and it will be disbursed under the direction of the emperor of Japan, particularly for the purpose of aiding the destitute families of soldiers and sailors.

SATISFIED

The Surgeon's Assistant in a Dangerous Case.

The surgeon who is attending a dangerous case praises the food that helped his little patient.

"I have a story to tell about what Grape-Nuts did and is still doing for my child, a story marvelous indeed, which seems almost incredible but which is an absolute fact.

"Two years ago in March my little four-year old daughter was stricken down with Tuberculosis of the right hip joint. We put her in charge of a specialist for treatment. He told us that our only hope of saving her hip and perhaps life in addition to his surgical treatment was to build up her system with good nourishing food to make good rich blood, bone, muscle and fat which in time would cure the disease by absorption.

"This sounded easy but proved a difficult case to treat as there were so many foods recommended that did not agree with her or that she did not like and therefore would not eat.

"For a year and a half she barely held her own until Grape-Nuts was tried which she liked from the first and in two months gained two pounds in weight where during the 18 months preceding she had lost weight.

"Now notwithstanding she is also just recovering from a severe attack of the whooping cough which she has had for the last three months, she has gained steadily in weight, is growing nicely and her entire recovery is promising and hopeful and we are confident of complete success.

"Our surgeon is delighted with the rapid improvement she is making and both he and ourselves are more than thankful that we tried Grape-Nuts."

The writer of this letter is the Pastor of a church at Warrensville, Ohio. Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Thousands of physicians now prescribe Grape-Nuts food in all cases where strength is expected from food. "There's a reason."

Look in each pkg. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

SENATOR STEWART SAYS:

United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

I have found HAYNER WHISKEY exceptionally fine for table and medicinal purposes.

W. M. Stewart

U. S. Senator from Nevada.

THE ONLY WHISKEY WITH A NATIONAL REPUTATION FOR HIGHEST QUALITY AND PERFECT PURITY.

Uncle Sam, in the person of ten government officials, is always in charge of every department of our distillery. During the entire process of distillation, after the whiskey is stored in barrels in our warehouses, during the seven years it remains there, from the very grain we buy to the whiskey you get, Uncle Sam is constantly on the watch. We dare not take a gallon of our own whiskey from our own warehouse unless he says it's all right. And when he does say so, that whiskey goes direct to you, with all its original strength, richness and flavor, carrying a UNITED STATES REGISTERED DISTILLER'S GUARANTEE of PURITY and AGE, and saving the dealers' enormous profits. That's why HAYNER WHISKEY is so good and yet so cheap. That's why we have over half a million satisfied customers. That's why you should try it. Your money back if you're not satisfied.

DIRECT FROM OUR DISTILLERY TO YOU
Saves dealers' profits. Prevents adulteration.

HAYNER WHISKEY

4 FULL QUARTS $3.20

EXPRESS CHARGES PAID BY US

OUR OFFER We will send you FOUR FULL QUART BOTTLES of HAYNER SEVEN-YEAR-OLD RYE for $3.20 and we will pay the express charges. Try it and if you don't find it all right and as good as you ever used or can buy from anybody else at any price, then send it back at our expense and your $3.20 will be returned to you by next mail. Just think that offer over. How could it be fairer? If you are not perfectly satisfied you are not out a cent. We ship in a plain sealed case, no marks to show what's inside.

Orders for Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington or Wyoming must be on the basis of 4 Quarts for $4.00 by Express Prepaid, or 20 Quarts for $16.00 by Freight Prepaid.

Write our nearest office and do it NOW.

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200 DAYTON, OHIO — ST. LOUIS, MO. — ST. PAUL, MINN. — ATLANTA, GA.

"Nasby" Some Letters Reprinted

Confederit X Roads,
(Wich is in the State uv Kentucky),
Dec. 27, 1884.

Ther is nuthin but trubble in this world. Ef one thing don't happen suthin else will, and that perpetooally. It is a vale uv teers wich we are passin thro, and ther seems to be escape from everything but trubble. However, I take it pihlosophically. Ef I am in debt it is somebody else I feel sorry fur, and ef my aunt is sick it is her bowels wich is bein torn up. One kin sypathise very eesily fur somebody else's stumick ake.

The Corners is all tore up about a item wich cum to ther notis in a newspaper I was readin to em. I happened to drop into the markit reports, and notisin that corn wuz sellin for fifteen cehts a bushel in Kansas, made a joke, a very little one, to the effeck that no matter ef corn wuz fifteen cents a bushel, Bascom hadn't lowered the price uv whisky.

It wuz the most injudishus remark I ever made. It raised a hornet's nest about the Corners, wich wuz onekalled by anything I ever see.

"Korn 15 cents in Kansas, and likker jest the same—10 cents a drink."

One by one the citizens left the barroom, and one by one they dropped into the meetin house, where they hed the awdassity to organize a meeting without hevin me fur president or Issaker Gavitt fur Sekretary.

They seedost Deekin Pogram into bein president, and ez ther wuz no one present wich cood read they did without a secretary. The resolooshuns they passed was presentid orally, by word uv mouth, and they run ez follows:

Wareas, We, the citizens uv the Corners, hev bin credibly informed that korn, wich is wat likker is made uv, that is the likker wich we drink, is sellin in Kansas and other lokalities west uv the Mississippi river fur the eggstremely low price uv 15 cents a bushel; and

Wareas, We also hear that in sum parts uv the west it is bein acshilly burnt fur fooel, wich is a grevvus waste uv corn, when we consider how many citizens uv the Corners hev to go to bed nites without so much ez a holler tooth full uv whisky; and

Wareas, G. W. Bascom, the proprietor uv the principle and only grosery here, persists in chargin us the same price fur whiskey, namely ten cents per glass, that he did when corn wuz worth a dollar; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we protest agin this ez simple extorshun, and will not submit to it.

Resolved, That from this time out we shel insist that the price uv whiskey, wich is trooly a necessity uv life, shel bare some perposhun to the price uv corn out uv wich it is constructed, and that while we are willin to pay ten cents when corn is wuth a dollar a bushel, we shel insist upon hevin two fer five while corn is at the present rate.

Resolved, That when we adjourn from this house we go in a body to Bascom's, and present him with these resolooshens, or as much uv em ez the president kin remember, and demand an immediate reduckshen.

The meetin immediately adjerned, and come, ez they sed they wood, to Bascom's. That grate man wuz reddy fur em. We knowd afore the adjernment all about ther resolooshens, fur we hed a friend ther wich cum to us and reportid. Bascom smiled a grim smile, and sed "Let em come. We will crush this revolooshen in the bud."

He retired into his back room and wuz invisable fur a minit, when he reappeared with two pieces uv muslin onto wich he hed paintid suthin with a markin brush.

The mob tumbled into the bar-room and Bascom reseeved em with a smile that wuz crooel. Ef ther ever wuz crooelty in a man'e eye, it wuz in Bascom's ez them misguided men appeered.

They statid ther case, and asked Bascom wat he wuz a goin to do about it?

"I hev long seen the jestis uv yer demand," sed he, "and I hev prepared to accede to it. See!"

And the astoot man hung up in front uv the bar one uv them pieces uv muslin onto wich he hed inscribed:

"IN CONSEKENCE UV THE LOW PRICE UV KORN, TILL FURTHER NOTIS, TWO DRINKS WILL BE SOT OUT FUR FIVE CENTS!"

It took ther breth away. Loud and long cheers wuz given fur Bascom, the Peeple's Frend, and the majority uv them wich hed bin foremost in denouncin uv him, wood hev hugged him hed not the bar bin atween em.

"This is suthin like!" they eggclamed. "Two drinks fur five cents! Now the Corners kin live! Hurray fur Bascom!"

"Set em up, G. W.," eggsclamed one veteran. "Set em up! I kin afford to treet the crowd at this price!"

"Wait a moment, my frend," sed G. W., "I hevn't done adornin this bar!"

And he perceded calmly to put up the other piece uv muslin. It bore onto it the sicknin inscripshen:

"AT THIS PRICE ALL DRINKS MUST BE CASH IN ADVANCE. POSITIVELY NO KREDIT."

Ther wuz a fallin back from the bar ez the kolery hed bin stored behind it. I never seed a set uv men so discuridged sence I hev made a study uv hooman nacher.

"Wat good does a redukshen do fur us ef we hev to pay cash for the likker?" they asked appeelnly.

"Inesmuch ez you don't never pay fur it anyhow, wat matter is it wat I charge you fur it?" retortid Bascom. "So that your property hez to come to me anyhow, wat diffrence does it make to you how soon it comes? Hev I ever yoosed my power croosly? Haven't you had wat you wantid, oncomplainingly? Heven't I served you pashently and without puttin the screws onto anybody? You are an ongrateful set uv ingrates. But I hev hed enuff of it. Yoo shel hev likker two for five, but yoo will pay cash for it or yoo won't git it at all, I am inflexible!"

Ther wuz consternashen that amountid almost to a panic. The citizens wich hed done this rash thing, dropped out one by a time, and ther wuz hurried consultashens outside. In a few minits they returned, and remarkt to Bascom that after givin the matter matoor consideration they hed diskivered that they wuz prematoor, and that they hed reconsidered. Ez biznis hed been conduktid at the Corners, they frankly admittid that they couldent see that it made any diffrence to them wat price Bascom charged fur likker, and they begged to withdraw them resoolooshens, wich they did, implorin him also to take down the obnoxious announcements, the second one, demanding cash paymence, anyhow. They hed bin hasty and they begged his pardon.

Bascom smiled a sardonic smile and pulled em down.

"I never intended to keep em up, for I wood not hev yoo suffer, but I wantid to show yoo how helpliss yoo are. A set uv men wich hez bin weaned on noo whiskey is never ekal to the man wich sells it. He hez wat they must hev, no matter wat the price is. However, I don't want to be arbitrary, and I pull down the inscripshens. Things shel go on ez before, only don't make asses uv yoorselves agin. I shel keep the nominal price at ten cents till after the fourth of March, when I shel lower it to probably five cents. Cleveland will begin distributin the offises about that time, and then there will be actooal money at the Corners. All uv yoo will hev yoor salaries to blow in at my bar, and I kin better afford to sell to yoo at five cents, cash down, than at ten and hev it charged. Ez the Era uv Reform is to set in very soon, the hull 287 will hev places made fur yoo, and salaries are paid wunst a month. Wat will happ

THE Household AND Yongfolks.

JENNINGS

EDITED BY EMILY. S. BOUTON.

Keynotes of Harmony

Wednesday.

Patience is not indifferent to wrongs, but bears them with sweetness; it is not insensible to suffering, but bears it with submission. Endurance is earthly, heroic; patience is heavenly, divine.

Thursday.

Honesty means fidelity to every duty, whether menial or exalted. Honesty in the laborer dignifies his service, whatever its nature.

Friday.

The world's greatest heroes are those who have fought and struggled through unmistakable defeat to eventual victory.

Saturday.

The work which you have wrought in selfishness will die with you, but that which has been done in self-forgetfulness will live after you are dead.

Sunday.

When the way is difficult, the night dark, and the journey long, we should remember that God may most successfully be preparing us for the larger place and greater usefulness which He sees just ahead.

Monday.

Faith, hope and courage gird up the loins, equipping one for achievement and victory; fear, doubt and discouragement dissipate strength and disarm and defeat the one in whose breast they lurk.

Tuesday.

If we are ever to do anything great, it must be in constantly doing good in little things, for life is made up of little things. —Sylvanus Stall in Faces Toward the Light.

The Symbolism of Easter. Things to Regret and to Cure.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

'Tis dawn in Palestine; the morning stars
Have sung themselves away like dying swans.
A winged glory flutters in the east,
And rising, sweeps its pinions up the sky
Like some great bird-of-paradise.
* * * * * * *
No time for sleeping now! The day has come—
And such a day as never broke on earth
Before! The world's first Easter morn, which is
To tear the veil of mystery from Death
And show its face to be not Death, but Life.
—Grace Margaret Wilson in "An Easter Lily."

It is Easter time once more.

This is the one festival that appeals to civilized people the world over, however much they may differ in their religious opinions.

And why?

Because of what it typifies. There is something in every human heart that responds to the thought of the resurrection, of the continued life of the real self after the body with which it has been clothed is laid away for aye. It is this feeling which brings the warm human sympathy with the rejoicing over "the risen Christ," even though the difference is wide in the conception of His life and its purpose.

The very word brings a vision of the beauty and glory of a world of blossoms, of thrilling melodies, of gathering throngs of people who, in this atmosphere of joy, give thanks that there is, in reality, no death, but only a transition into a consciousness untrammelled and unlimited by the body.

Beside this it has another mission. In the rush and tumult of the strenuous life of today, we are apt to forget the Master and His teachings, and to order our work and play without reference to our neighbor. Easter brings a pause in which the purpose of the festival must impinge upon the thought, and leave its impression, however indifferent the individual may be to its true meaning.

The early followers of the Christ did not, we are told, observe the day, since, as Chrysostom said, "the whole of time is a festival unto Christians because of the excellency of the good things which have been given." It is true that the endeavor should be constantly to preserve the mental attitude of serenity; of good will towards those whose threads of life cross our own; of desire for the happiness and the progress of all people, however distant and alien; but it is also true that we need to be reminded of these things, and nothing more beautiful can be imagined than the observance of Easter for this purpose. To realize its meaning in its wholeness would be to understand the joy of a complete conquering of self, while receiving the assurance that there is no death in the sense in which it has been so long understood. We should know that our friends are with us still, though lifted out of the limitations of the body and therefore beyond the perception of our physical senses. Believing this and we understand why the poet sings:

His peace be yours—His love enfold!
The Easter sun shines down in glory;
All hearts are thrilling to its story,
And from the grave the stone is rolled!

Even though Easter is not accepted in the light of this symbolism, yet it is beautiful, for it is the promise of the renewal of the outward life of Mother Earth. This means the coming of seed time, the glory of bud and blossom, the joy of waiting harvests. We do not realize the wonder of this unfolding of the inner energy, because it is a part of our familiar experience, and yet who does not welcome with joy the spring of which Easter is the harbinger?

I believe in looking at the joyful side of the Easter thought, in seeing it, not only as the promise, but the pledge, of a future in which strife, and grinding poverty, and bitter suffering will be unknown because Love is the watchword. It is well sometimes, however, to face the present with clear, unwavering sight, that we may discern where, individually and collectively we are failing in duty.

What do we see today?

Two nations arrayed against each other with the avowed intention, at any cost of life and suffering, to conquer in the bitter struggle they have begun. Other nations are looking on while the two murder and burn and destroy. One of the combatants is so-called Christian and the lookers-on are Christians. Meanwhile the churches resound with the anthem—

Glory to God in the Highest, on earth peace, good will to men!

What a travesty!

Then let us remember what is going on in our own country.

Corruption in high places; politics and "graft" synonymous; government, legislative and executive, honeycombed by bribery; great industries and corporations managed in the same fashion. Read the stories told by Mr. Steffens and Ida M. Tarbell in McClure's Magazine, stories which, if they were not true, would bring libel suits sufficient to crush the journal into immediate nothingness. And all this in the greatest Christian country in the world!

What a mockery of Christ's teachings!

The worst of it is that men who live honest lives accept these conditions, declaring they cannot be helped. And they listen apparently unmoved, while they who are guilty join in the song—

Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace, good will to men—

and then go forth to knife their neighbors, the community, the people at large, and call it business! "It cannot be helped." If that be true, alas, for the morals of the people, who, should they arise in their majesty and demand a change would finally be obeyed. Quiet acquiescence is only another form of participating in an evil. The real trouble is that the ramifications of this dishonest system are so widespread, it is hard to measure the consequences of an energetic attempt to cure. And so the nation goes on blunting its conscience, and sounding the praises of those whose methods of winning success are known and despised.

In spite of all this and more, I think we may take heart at this Easter time and rejoice. The very fact that these evils are coming to be recognized; that they are fearlessly attacked; that there are influences at work—how strong does not yet appear—tending to betterment; that the conscience of the people is awaking; that the women are aroused to action: and that, more than all, great spiritual movements are thrilling the heart of the nation, may well give us courage.

It is for us individually at this season of rejoicing, while our hearts are filled with gladness, to make its meaning a part of our every-day life, a strength and an inspiration to duty.

For only through duty's fulfilled completeness,
Through the daily task not refused, but done,
Shall we tread the way of diviner sweetness,
And learn the meaning of victory won.

Of living flowers, in breathing beauty tender,
The glory of the Spring.
So shall the Easter shed a fragrant beauty
O'er many a day of dull and cheerless duty,
To light our earthly way."
—ELLEN G. ROWELL.

WHAT TO DO FOR THE BOYS.

I hasten to reply to the mother who asked what she would do with her boys in a city, to keep them safely amid its temptations. I have had some experience, as I am the proud mother of three young men, and though we do not live in a city, our home has always been in the suburbs of a large college town, and I have reason to be proud of my boys.

In the first place, from the hour of their birth I have prayed continually to God for guidance and help in doing what was best for my children; next, they have been taught from the first to have implicit confidence in me, and to be perfectly truthful at all times. When the boys were little, if I had told them that a wild animal was coming into the house, they would have believed it, and prepared for such a visitor; but I did nothing of the kind, for if I was not truthful in every word I said, I felt that I could not expect them to be so, therefore, if a tooth was to be extracted, or anything of a similar nature to be done, I told the child: "It will hurt, but it must be done, and afterwards you will be better."

I never forgot that the home was to be the happiest place on earth for my children, even though I was obliged to allow many things that did not make for what is called good housekeeping. I did not forget that the boys were of much more account than tidy rooms, so the kitchen chairs served as horses in many a wild ride, and the big wheel of the sewing machine, relieved of its band, answered very well as an engine, a scissors-grinder's outfit, and for many other purposes that were never thought of by its maker. I may say here that the machine was never injured by these experiments, but if it had been, what would a machine, or forty of them be, compared to the knowledge that my boys were innocently and safely happy?

Reading to them until they were able to read for themselves was always a great pleasure and help in the management of the children, and though many times some work had to be neglected some task done at night after they were fast asleep, in order to do this, I never felt that the time was lost, or that the extra weariness was not well paid for.

Another thing that I have done was to know with whom my boys played when young, and who were their companions as they grew older. Their friends were made welcome to our home and I endeavored to teach them by this kind of an object lesson the value of a pleasant home as compared with one where the boys were left to shift for themselves. If a visiting boy or girl was bad, rude, or lacking in any way, they would show it in their conduct, and then my boys did not care to associate with them without my saying anything.

I always have kept the "birthdays" with some little treat, and even now that my boys are "grown men" they enjoy these little festival occasions as well as ever.

To keep your boys in the straight path, you must make that your first and most important work. You must see that they have some healthful and safe employment; you must teach them by precept and practice that strict truthfulness is the best policy for them at all times, and, over and above all, you must teach them to love and obey the commandments of their Heavenly Father.—"M. G."

SOME QUESTIONS.

Will the lady who sent directions for the stripe in a rag carpet please tell me what color chain she would use?—"A Reader."

Can some one tell me how indelible ink can be removed from linen?—A. J. Mosher.

SORROW'S SOLITUDE.

I knelt with all rebellious thoughts subdued,
With a groan I cried 'tis sorrows solitude;
I raised my head from my grief stricken pose,
I lifted up my eyes and then arose.
I'll leave this height of joy and go below
Where those dwell that much of sorrow know;
I downed the narrow rugged path of grief
And reached the vale of sorrow there beneath;
Ah! there I found a soothing shadowy gloom.
Alas! I heard the smothered cry for room,
For when I knelt bowed with my crushing grief,
I thought I alone thus needed sweet relief.
Yet when I reached the valley and the gloom,
For my own grief I scarce could find the room.
—Marie L. Buckmeyer.

SANGUINE.

What love can't right, then naught will right,
What love won't wake, then naught will wake;
A thousand strings love oft will break,
When Strength or Power fail to smite.
—Arthur J. Abiscott.

FROM THE SCRIPTURES.

ELIZABETH MILLER,
Author of The Yoke.

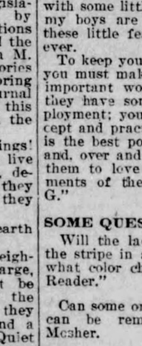
A novel which is figuring prominently in the bookseller's wares all over the country, is one of the spring publications, entitled The Yoke, to which is added this description: A Romance of the Days When the Lord Redeemed the Children of Israel from the Bondage of Egypt. The story is built upon the Hebrew Exodus from Egypt and is the first book of a young woman, Miss Elizabeth Miller, of Indianapolis. As The Yoke will undoubtedly be widely read, some facts concerning its author may prove of interest.

Miss Miller is a native of Indiana and was born in the little town of New Ross, eleven miles from Crawfordsville, the home of the author of Ben Hur. She has lived nearly all of her life in Indianapolis, attending the public schools there, the manual training high school and Butler college. She has traveled considerably over the United States and Canada, and it was during one of her pilgrimages that she obtained the idea of The Yoke.

"The summer of 1901," said Miss Miller, "my mother, brother and I spent on the coast of Maine. After a few weeks the fogs and rains of the coast so discouraged us that we determined to move a few miles inland from the old ocean. We went to Gorham, near Portland, where we rented a roomy, old-fashioned house. The house was filled with old-fashioned things. There was a treasury of old magazines running back to the time of Godey's Lady's Book, the first magazine of its kind and the repository of many stories that delighted our grandmothers.

"In this house was a large picture representing the Exodus. There were the migrating Hebrews passing through a city of old Egypt, and looking out from the houses were men, women and children, gazing at the departing Israelites. The picture fascinated my mother as well as myself. It set her imagination at work. She wondered if in those throngs of onlookers there were not an Egyptian youth or maiden that was sorrowful at the leaving of some youth or maiden among the Israelites, and if there were not a reciprocal feeling among some of those who were to wander so many years in the wilderness. She contrasted the feelings of these with the jubilant faces of the Israelitish men and women, and she wondered if there were not a story in it if some one could write it.

"I did not think I could write it so my brother Percy began it. He wrote about 50,000 words completing a story. He had made the framework and that was all. It was then that I resolved to make something of his beginning, and I set myself to the task. To be sure of the foundation and local color for my story meant for me two years of devoted study of the history of old Egypt, as well as of the books of Moses. My book ran the gauntlet of critical readers before the Bobbs-Merrill company would under ake to publish it. A famous Egyptologist of the University of Chicago read the manuscript carefully and decided in its favor from a historical standpoint. Th n came the question of its literary merit. Several critics, I do not know who they are, decided favorably on that essential quality."



"Olive Branch" sends a cheerful Easter greeting to us:

I have not ventured far from home during the past few weeks lest I might be lost in a snowdrift, but this beautiful spring day I come to have a little visit you, my M. G. R. friends.

"Florida Bach," we in the cold North appreciated your sunny letter last February and would have liked to follow the wild geese to such a delightful climate but now that the glad springtime is with us once more we are content to remain at home, for this season is very delightful at the North.

"Old Maid, of New York," we shall not be likely to quarrel on any subject, but I cannot agree with you that we are the only representatives of the Keystone state, for there is "Daisy," "Natayla" and "Maude" whom we hope will come often.

"Dimple," work is not always pleasant but we must always be glad to know that we are able to do the work that is required of us. All "callings" may be honorable, but the one to which God has called us should be the noblest and best in our sight.

"'Tis the common deeds of the common day,
That are ringing the bells in the far away."

"Oregon Bach," we regret that other duties prevented you from writing a chapter of the Serial; can you find time to write a short story to make up for our disappointment?

"Mr. Smiley," you have received sufficient sympathy, so I will congratulate you on the many feasts we trust you may enjoy in the future.

"Little Sister," I am sorry you think me so unapproachable; my opinion of Hoosier Girls is that they are very friendly. I have recently read "The Hoosier Schoolmaster," and "The Gentleman from Indiana"—both very interesting. Those titles would be good nom de plumes for new members from your state.

"Illinois," "Daisy" and "Westerner," "Irma," "Omega," "Sunflower Kid," and all of the other friends who used to write, are we never again to hear from you?

In reply to the one who asked "what is it to be great?" I think this:

"This is alone true greatness; to make some work of God more fruitful, to make some human heart a little wiser, a little happier, more manly, more blessed, less accursed."

"There is no wind but soweth seed,
Of a truer, more open life,
Which shall burst, unlooked for,
Into high soul deeds with wayside
Beauty rife."

"Alabama Girl," that was a sweet little poem you gave us—please do so some more. "Dew o' June," hasten to come, and bring roses and lilies, and all things fair that come with the "perfect days" of your namesake month. And now I will say good-bye, with the wish that every heart may be filled with the joy and gladness of the Easter tide.—"Olive Branch," N. Y.

Would you please move that waste basket out of the way a little so my letter will not so easily fall into it? Thank you. I have stood "just outside the door" for some time, listening to the merry chatter, longing, yet fearing to enter. Last week "Pedagogue Bach" passed by me, and as he passed in I caught the pleasant hum of your voices as you welcomed him—and I took courage to think you would likewise welcome another teacher. Was I too presumptuous?

I wish first to shake hands with all of the school teachers. My heart warms to ever member of that long-suffering class of mortals. Shall I tell you of the last day of my school this winter; of the tearful faces of the little men and women as they came, bravely choking back their sobs, to tell "teacher"—not good night, as they were accustomed to do, but good-bye? No, let's talk of something pleasanter.

"Pedagogue Bach," do you teach school all winter, then attend school in "the good old summer time," in order to be ready for the next year's work, with all the new ideas regarding the teaching of the young ideas how to shoot according to the latest methods? I do, and think all the teachers should, unless they wish to risk being laid upon the shelf as back numbers.

"Bookie," what a blessing your cheerful disposition is, and what lessons we more fortunate ones should learn from you. Oftentimes I become discouraged, and grumble at my lot, but if I would only count my blessings instead, I should find much for which to be thankful.

"Old Maid," are you not afraid of being coaxed to give up your freedom when you come where you are the only single lady in the company? Well, if Miss Prudence does not use this letter for kindling, I will join you in your stand for single blessedness.—"The Bachelor Girl."

I give my name for admission to the M. G. R., hoping that I may be accepted as a member, though ill health will prevent me from coming very often.—"Margery Wills."

While I wish a happy year for Miss Prudence and each Merry-Go-Rounder, there are some in whom I am especially interested, "Dressmaker," for instance I extend much sympathy to her, and know hers to be a very hard way to earn one's living, still, I cannot think that there is any excuse for a departure from the truth, and that in the long run, strict truthfulness pays the best.

"Olive Branch," your chapter of the serial was good; why do we not have the second? I am sure we are all waiting anxiously for it.—"Ida," from Tennessee.

THE ELF.

A GAY LITTLE ELF SAT ON A TOAD STOOL,
SINGING A SONG OF GLEE.
"THE SPRINGTIME IS COMING,

SOON THE BEES WILL BE HUMMING,
AND THERE WILL BE HONEY FOR ME," SAID HE;
"OH, THERE WILL BE HONEY FOR ME, TRA-LA-LEE!"

DAFFY-DOWN-DILLY.

Poor little Daffy-down-dilly!
She slept with her head on a rose,
When a sly moth-miller kissed her,
And left some dust on her nose.

Poor little Daffy-down-dilly!
She woke when the clock struck ten,
And hurried away to the fair queen's ball,
Down in the shadowy glen.

Poor little Daffy-down-dilly!
Right dainty was she, and fair,
In her bodice of yellow satin,
And petticoat green and rare.

But to look in her dew-drop mirror,
She quite forgot when she rose,
And into the queen's high presence
Tripped with a spot on her nose.

Then the little knight who loved her—
O, he wished that he were dead;
And the queen's maid began to titter,
And tossed her saucy head.

And up from her throne so stately,
The wee queen rose in her power,
Just waved her light wand o'er her,
And she changed into a flower.

Poor little Daffy-down-dilly!
Now in silver spring-time hours,
She wakes in the sunny meadows,
She lives with other flowers.

Her beautiful yellow bodice,
With green skirts wears she still;
And the children seek and love her
But they call her daffodil.

GIFTS OF THE GODS.

Hottentot—"Foh de lan's sake! An' to-morrer's Easter, too!"
—From the Century.

A TULIP STORY

In the sweet long ago, there lived a lovely old lady in the midst of a most beautiful garden. The old lady was quiet and gentle and the flowers seemed to know her and grow for her as for no one else. They sprang up beside every path.

In the earliest spring-time her tulips lifted up their stately heads and bowed as she passed among them. The sweet old lady watered the flower-beds and pulled the weeds from among the plants, and loosened the earth about their feet that they might grow taller and blossom more beautifully.

One evening after sunset, the old lady sat quietly in her garden. She watched the tulips as they rocked gently back and forth. She heard faint, sweet whisperings among the flowers and amid the long grasses.

"They sound like the whisperings of the fairies," said the sweet old lady to herself.

"Indeed," she went on, softly. "I have often heard that the fairies dance in the dell below. Why, then, should they not sometimes wander into my garden?"

"Why not, indeed?" laughed the faintest fairy voice right in the sweet old lady's ear.

Looking up, she saw the most wonderful little creature in soft, fluttering robes of shaded green. Her red-gold hair floated in a cloud over her shoulders. Her milk-white fairy feet peeped from beneath the shining skirts.

But most wonderful of all, the little creature bore in her arms a baby! It was the tiniest little pixie baby, wrapped so completely in its dainty green blankets that only a wee tip of its pink nose could be seen.

"I am the Queen of the Fairies," said the tiny mother, as she gently rocked her baby to and fro. "It is but right that I should let you know that we come often to your beautiful garden."

The sweet old lady looked at the queen of the faries and smiled.

"I am truly glad that you find my garden a fit place for fairies," she said. "I have often been told that you danced in the dell. I have sometimes even fancied that I heard the faint, sweet tinkling of fairy music in my garden. But never before have I been sure that you really came."

"Do you know," said the fairy softly, for the fairy baby stirred in her arms, "do you know that it is here we come to sing our babies to sleep?"

"Then I did hear fairy music?"

"You heard the cradle-songs of the fairies, and sometimes you heard the cooing laugh of the fairy babies before they fell asleep. Sometimes you heard the soft swish of fairy dresses as we softly slid away to dance in the dell."

"And you left your babies sleeping in my garden!" said the sweet old lady, wonderingly.

"Ah," laughed the Queen of the Fairies, "where else would they have been so safe? Your tulips kept our secret well.

"They never told you that it was fairy nurses who rocked their stems so gently in the moonlight and the starlight. You thought it was the wind that swung their tall stalks.

"You did not know that in the morning each tulip held her head so proudly because all night long a fairy baby had been cradled in her heart.

"When you saw our babies' silver drinking-cups which the nurses hung in the sun to dry, you called them dewdrops which sparkled in the sunlight."

"No," said the sweet old lady. "I did not know all those things. Neither did I know why my tulips grew so tall and fragrant and beautiful. But now I see it all, for fragrant and dainty and sweet must be the cradles of the babies of the fairies."

The Queen of the Fairies laid her finger to her lips with a low "Sh-h," and, looking down the sweet old lady saw that the fairy baby was fast asleep.

The tiny mother seemed to blow across the old garden to the tallest golden tulip of them all. Then, softly singing, she laid her precious little one in the stately cup which rocked ever so gently in the moonlight.

"I must be off to the dell," said she, a moment later. "You will see that no harm befalls the cradles of our babies?"

"Yes, yes," cried the old lady, eagerly. "So long as I live I shall watch over my garden with care. I will not allow one blossom to be broken from its stem."

The Fairy Queen thanked her, and the old lady was left in the garden with the fairy babies and the fairy nurses who rocked the fairy cradles.

But look as she might, the spell being broken, the sweet old lady could see nothing but her own beautiful tulips bending and bowing in the moonlight.

* * * * * * *

For many years the sweet old lady kept her garden. For many years she heard the soft sighs of the fairy babies and the whispering songs of the fairy mothers. For many years she watched the fairy cradles as the fairy nurses rocked them in soft, mellow moonlight.

Then at length the sweet old lady died and was buried in the little churchyard. The blossoms of her garden drooped on their stalks, withered, and died.

One day the old lady's son came to the spot. He was a coarse, rough fellow, and he did not love nor understand flowers.

"Flowers are but nonsense!" said he. "I shall plant parsnips in this garden. They will be good to eat!"

Then it was that the fairy mothers drew their fairy babies closer in their arms and left the garden forever.

"He cares for nothing but eating," said the fairies as they danced together in the dell. "But we do not forget the sweet old lady. He shall never raise parsnips in her fairy garden."

So the parsnips which the son planted did not grow. As soon as the seeds sprouted the young plants withered and died.

"It is of no use," said the son, when again and again he had failed. "But it is strange how those useless flowers which my mother planted would grow on this same spot."

The fairies, hidden in their soft green robes amid the weeds and the grasses, laughed softly together, then danced away to the churchyard. There they scattered seeds on the graves of the sweet old lady, and they watered the seeds from the drinking-cups of the fairies.

Soon there sprang up in the churchyard flowers as tall, as fragrant, as beautiful as those which had once grown in the garden of the fairies.

And even to this day, if you creep softly to the spot when the moon is full and the clocks are striking twelve, you may see the stately tulip cradles bend and sway in the moonlight. Even to this day, if you listen, scarce breathing, you may hear the soft sighs of the fairy babies as they stir in their tulip cradles, and, listening still, you may hear the soft whispering songs of the fairy mothers as they croon soft fairy music over their darlings, on their return from their dance in the dell.—From Phyllis' Field Friends. Copyright, L. C. Page & Co.

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AN EASTER THOUGHT.

Whether or no we keep Lent with especial church observances; whatever are our private beliefs regarding baptism, regeneration, predestination or a personal devil, every one of us should make a pause at some time in our busy lives, for a serious self-examination, to make up our "balance sheet" for the year that is past, remembering in an especial manner our blessings and our sins, and making our resolutions for living better lives. Repentance and grief for our misdoings, render our hearts more tender and we are more lenient toward the shortcomings of others in the light of our own failures to reach the standard of perfection. We are told that "every good resolution is a step nearer heaven," and that only by true repentence, faith and loving service can we climb.

In the hurry and weariness of our daily lives many of us have no time to give especial thought to these things, though we may, in an indefinite manner, wish we were better, so to all it is a season of rest—a sacred pause in the turmoil of life to observe a certain time for this self-examination, whether we call it Lent or not.

In the latter days of winter and of early spring it seems an especially appropriate time to do this. Old things are passing away, and the new life is becoming evident throughout all nature, and we feel that we are ready to—

"Put away the leaven of malice, hatred, injuries unforgiven,
And deeds of mercy bring
Upon the joyful morning of Easter."

"Let us not bring upon this glorious morning,
Dead myrrh and spices for our Lord's adorning,
Nor any lifeless thing.
Our gifts shall be the fragrance and the splendor
Of living flowers, in breathing beauty tender,
The glory of the Spring.
So shall the Easter shed a fragrant beauty
O'er many a day of dull and cheerless duty,
To light our earthly way."
—ELLEN G. ROWELL.

Here, There, Everywhere.

Here we have some useful suggestions done in rhyme:

If poisoned, take mustard, or salt, tablespoon
In a cup of warm water and swallow right soon.
For burns, try borax and a wet bandage, too;
If blistered, then oil and dry flannel will do.
For children's convulsions, warm baths are the rule;
With castor oil dose, but keep the head cool.
Give syrup of ipecac when croup is in store,
For fainting stretch patient out on the floor.
To soak in hot water is best for a sprain;
To remember these rules will save you much pain.

Mud can be removed from silk skirts by rubbing them with a piece of dry flannel. Should it be of too long standing to make this effective, rub with a linen cloth wet with alcohol.

Grass stains can be washed out by using alcohol. If the stains are very deep, let them lie in the alcohol for several hours before washing in the usual manner.

Paint spots on woodwork can be removed by covering them with a thick coating of lime and soda; let this remain twenty-four hours, then wash off with warm water.

To remove iron rust and mildew, cover with salts of lemon, which is prepared thus: Half ounce cream tartar mixed with the same quantity of powdered salt of sorrel. Wet the stain and apply this preparation, allowing it to remain until the stain is gone, then wash in cold, soft water.

It is no longer the fashion to insist upon full sets of china; the open stocks are more used, as the broken pieces can be easily replaced and the stock increased according to the need of the family.

The prevailing fad in fashions this year is embroidery. This is used most lavishly in trimming waists, gowns, underwear and outside garments. The coarse embroidery, both in white and colors, is used on linen gowns; also coarse lace. A dress of blue or pink linen, made with deep tucks running around the skirt, the waist being tucked to correspond, and finished with broad, coarse lace, or embroidered bands, will be very popular with the younger ladies.

Mohair is again much in vogue for traveling or street gowns. It has a beautiful lustre and sheds dust, thus being especially appropriate for the purposes named. These dresses are made without a lining, though a drop skirt of silk, or some of the linings resembling taffeta, is always worn with them. Drop skirts are usually made with five gores fitting smoothly over the hips and finished with a deep circular flounce. A cable cord is run through the hem to hold it out.

Among the little details of dress, the very wide, high fitted girdle is omnipresent. A frame of tapes and bones is made and wide ribbons draped over these which fasten in front and can be adjusted by laces to fit very smoothly.

Wide lace ruffles are placed in the cuffs of the bell sleeves of some of the new jackets and coats.

An effort is being made to restore the full, straight breadths in dress-skirts. This does not find much favor as a full skirt makes a tall woman look short, and makes a short woman look positively "dumpy." Wide tucks going around the skirt, instead of lengthwise, are used on thin materials, but these are only becoming to a very tall, graceful figure.

"Early in her career as a married woman, the wife whose husband is only a rising man, must make her choice as to what she will sacrifice. If she be the right sort of woman there will be no hesitation in her mind as to one item: whatever else may be given up, her husband's peace of mind shall be spared. She will not; by extravagant ideas, force him to overwork, drive him into speculation that may end in dishonesty, or make him miserable by longing for the things he cannot give her.

"She has accepted and married him with her eyes open, and has no right to complain if the income, whose figure she should know before marriage, proves inadequate to an over-ambitious style of living.

"Before she was married she thought any life with the man of her choice would be all she needed to make life one sweet song. If she finds she was mistaken, let her have pride enough, good sense enough, to make no wail, but rather adjust herself to the new conditions she finds and keep her marriage vows even at the expense of her supreme comfort."

MARY S. BROWNING.

Banner Puzzlers

FOR FEBRUARY.
New York.....Metta
Solutions .....Helen

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was a distinguished American statesman and jurist, born in Connecticut in 1749, and died in 1822. He was twice attorney-general of the United States, assisted in the framing of the Constitution, and was the Federalist candidate for Vice President in 1812.

HAWKEYE.

2.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

Three men, A, B and C, own a circular piece of land. Each one of them build a house at the circumference of the plot, the house being equally distant from each other. How far apart on a line are they, the plot containing 320 acres?

GEO. VORE.

3.—HALF-SQUARE.

X X X X X X X
X X X X X X
X X X X X
X X X X
X X X
X X
X

1.—A grandson of Samuel.
2.—A grandson of Noah.
3.—A Levitical city of Judah.
4.—A Levitical city of Issachar.
5.—To curse.
6.—A city of Egypt.
7.—A consonant.

NEWT.

4.—PRINTER'S PI.

"Hinkt rof lesftyh; noe odog dedi
Tub nowuk ot eb nithe nwo
Si tteebr nath a handtous nedagle
Romf lledsf yb hersto snow."

BESSIE.

5.—QUERY.

What is the longest war mentioned in the history of the world?

W. C. MOLLETT.

5.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote: "Let us, then, be what we are, and speak what we think; and in all things keep ourselves loyal to truth and the sacred profession of friendship."

HELEN.

Answers to Psuzzle of March 24.

1.—A black cat.
2.—Words forming square: Anvil, ngina, vicar, inane, Lares.
3.—1680. (See Chat April 14th.)
4.—P-utility, s-old, c-haste, s-core, t-oil, m-ask, f-ire.
5.—The state of Vermont was obliged to pay to New York $30,000 for her claims to the territory before it could be admitted to the Union.
6.—Lowell wrote for Thomas Hood:

"Here lies a Poet. Stranger, if to thee
His claim to memory be obscure,
If thou wouldst learn how truly great he was,
Go ask it of the poor."

Chat.

The solution sent by Metta to her problem answered March 24 is this:

Four grown persons and 3 children equal 6 grown persons; 3 grown persons and children equal 8 and 1-3 grown persons; grown persons : 8 and 1-3 persons :: $15 : $20 8 and 1-3.

It was "Gentlemen's Day" at the 'Cademy this morning, not a single lady (or married one, either) putting in an appearance.

The pupils were X. Y. Z., C. C. Leiter, D. G. Poole, W. P. E., and Perry Cross.

To the first three, who are new pupils, the Schoolmistress extends a hearty welcome, and hopes they will attend regularly.

Her old scholars know how welcome they are, without her telling them.

Perry Cross writes: "The Fall I was fifteen years old I went to Wisconsin, and that Winter I commenced to learn addition. I went to a district school five Winter terms of four months each, and tried to teach school twelve or fifteen terms. If I learned anything more, that is all the 'mathematical training' I ever had."

And he can do all the hardest "sums" in the 'Cademy 'Rithmetic! Think of that, youngsters!"

Geo. W. Haselton came in a little late, with the following contribution:

I will send the following "boy problem" to Newt, who says he is three-score and twelve, and is nothing but a boy in comparison with me, who count three-score and twenty-one years. The "sum" is this: A boy going through three toll gates, gives at the first one half the apples he has, and one-half an apple over. At the second gate he gives half of what is left and half an apple over. At the third gate he gives the same, which uses up all his stock. He cuts no apple. Now, how many had he at first?

He adds: "That was given me when I was a boy, and I solved it; and, as Newt appears to be no ordinary kind of boy, I think he will make it."

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At last there is a scientific way to cure yourself of any kidney, bladder or rheumatic disease in a very short time in your own home and without the expense of doctors, druggists or surgeons. The credit belongs to Dr. Edwin Turnock, a noted French-American physician and scientist who has made a life-long study of these

diseases and is now in sole possession of certain ingredients which have all along been needed and without which cures were impossible. The doctor seems justified in his strong statements as the treatment has been thoroughly investigated besides being tried in hospitals, sanitariums, etc., and has been found to be all that is claimed for it. It contains nothing harmful but nevertheless the highest authorities say it will positively cure Bright's disease, diabetes, dropsy, gravel, weak back, stone in the bladder, bloated bladder, frequent desire to urinate, albumenaria, sugar in the urine, pains in the back, legs, sides and over the kidneys, swelling of the feet and ankles, retention of urine, scalding, getting up nights, pain in the bladder, wetting the bed and such rheumatic affections as chronic, muscular or inflammatory rheumatism, sciatica, rheumatic neuralgia, lumbago, gout, etc., which are now known to be due entirely to uric acid poison in the kidneys—in short, every form of kidney, bladder or urinary trouble in man, woman or child.

That the ingredients will do all this is the opinion of such authorities as Dr. Wilks of Guy's Hospital, London; the editors of the United States Dispensatory and the American Pharmacopoeia, both official works; Dr. H. C. Wood, member of the National Academy of Science and a long list of others who speak of it in the highest terms. But all this and more is explained in a 64-page illustrated book which sets forth the doctor's original views and goes deeply into the subject of kidney, bladder and rheumatic diseases. He wants you to have this book as well as a trial treatment of his discovery, and you can get them entirely free, without stamps or money by addressing the Turnock Medical Co., 118 Turnock Building, Chicago, Ill., and as thousands have already been cured there is every reason to believe it will cure you if only you will be thoughtful enough to send for the free trial and book. Write the first spare moment you have and soon you will be cured.

It would seem that any reader so afflicted should write the company at once, since no money is involved and the indorsements are from such a high and trustworthy source.

POSTOFFICE APPROPRIATIONS

Washington, March 30.—The postoffice appropriation bill as amended by the senate committee on postoffices and postroads was printed and placed in the hands of senators early today. Among the amendments not heretofore announced from the committee are the following:

For separating mails at the third and fourth class postoffices the appropriation is reduced from $1,000,000 to $500,000.

For allowance to third class postoffices where the salaries of the postmasters exceed $1,000 per annum, to cover the cost of clerical service, $500,000, provided that no allowance in excess of $400 shall be made to any one office.

For necessary miscellaneous and incidental items directly connected with first and second class postoffices the senate committee eliminated the following provision inserted in the house:

"That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for telephone service in any postoffice where the postmaster is required, by order of the postmaster general or otherwise, to use no other telephone service than that of the Bell Telephone company or any of the telephone companies connected with or controlled in whole or in part by said Bell Telephone company."

Among the new items inserted in the bill by the senate committee are the following:

For compensation to seven assistant superintendents, salary and allowance division, at the rate of $2,000 a year, $14,000.

An increase of $50,000 is made for inland transportation by steamboat and other power boat routes.

The senate committee struck out of the house bill the appropriation of $100,000 for the performance of mail messenger service in Chicago by underground electric cars.

Provision is made for the fulfillment of the existing contracts for the ten-inch pneumatic tube in Boston at the rate of $16,000 per mile, to be paid from the appropriation of $500,000 for transmission of mail by pneumatic tubes.

The age limit of 15 years on cars usal in the railway postal service was stricken out by the Senate committee.

In the railway mail service the number of clerks in various offices has been increased materially as follows:

In class six, at $1,500, the increase being from 247 to 271; in class five, at $1,400, from 1,216 to 1,280; in class five, at $1,500, from 517 to 542; in class four, at $1,200, from 1,691 to 1,779; in class four, at $1,100, from 1,518 to 1,597; in class three, at $1,000, from 4,131 to 4,348; in class two, at $900, from 1,989 to 2,093; in class one, at $800, from 789 to 830. In all the increase is from $12,951,000 to $13,639,000.

The Senate committee has limited the per diem allowance for assistant superintendent to an amount not exceeding $5,000 a year.

Increases in appropriations for the office of the third assistant postmaster general were made as follows:

For manufacture of adhesive postage and special delivery stamps and books of stamps from $400,000 to $422,000; for the distribution of stamps from $9,000 to $13,000; for the distribution of stamped envelopes and wrappers from $15,000 to $20,000.

Correspondents in Hock.

Washington, April 4.—Secretary Hay has instructed by cable Ambassador McCormick at St. Petersburg and Minister Conger at Pekin to take immediate steps to secure the release of the two American newspaper correspondents now held by the Russians at New Chwang. The news that the dispatch boat has been released, as cabled to the Associated Press, last night, has not been officially brought to the attention of the State department.

Secretary Hay acted upon advices from two sources. Consul General Fowler, at Che Foo, and the proprietors of the Chicago Daily News. The latter reported that their correspondents, Washburn and Little, were arrested at the entrance of New Chwang harbor on their dispatch boat, the Fuhwan, a British craft; that their two Japanese servants were thrown into jail and that the correspondents were only saved from the same fate by the energetic action of Mr. Miller, the United States consul there.

Consul Resigns.

Washington, April 1.—The state department has received the resignation of Andrew D. Barlow, United States consul general at Mexico, and has accepted it. No successor has as yet been named.

For Education in Alaska.

Washington, April 1.—Acting Secretary Taylor, of the treasury, has transmitted to the house an estimate from Secretary Hitchcock for an appropriation of $100,000 to be immediately available for education in Alaska.

HUNTING FOR AN ISSUE

Democratic Congressmen Assault the Administration.

Washington, April 2.—With the approach of the closing days of this session of congress, the assault of the Democrats upon the administration has become more pronounced. For several months they have been groping about, trying to find an issue upon which to fight the Presidential campaign, but they have failed miserably. At last in desperation they are charging that the President and the Republican leaders of congress are trying to bring about an early adjournment in the fear that unless congress soon disperses more sensational disclosures will be made in the postoffice department. They demand that congress be empowered to conduct an investigation on its own hook and are excited because the resolution providing for such an investigation, and introduced in the senate several weeks ago, has not been reported by the committee on postoffices and postroads. They also complain about the recent order by the commissioner of pensions establishing a service pension for the veterans of the civil war, which they denounce as the usurpation of the prerogatives of the legislative branch of the government by the executive. These are but a few of the charges that are hurled at the administration by the Democrats in the hope of arousing the public to a pitch of excitement that will result in the defeat of the Republicans at the polls in November. Senator Gorman took the floor and made one of his characteristic attacks upon the President, calculated to cause great consternation in the Republican ranks. But it failed of its object. Congress has heard such speeches from Mr. Gorman before this and none of them has set the country on fire.

Senator McCreery, of Kentucky, made his debut this week as a critic of the administration. Addressing himself principally to the failure of the senate to open up an investigation of the postoffice department, he went over much the same ground that Mr. Gorman has traversed. McCreery is a bald, rotund little gentleman who happened into the senate after a rather lengthy career in the legislature of his state, and in the house of representatives. He is not much of an orator, but he went at the task of tearing to pieces the Republican party as though it were an every day affair with him. He censured the committee on postoffices and postroads for their alleged bad faith in failing to report the resolution calling for an investigation, and in eloquent pauses demanded to know the reason why. In short, he flayed the Republicans unmercifully, but with rather doubtful effect. Nobody appeared to be worried by what he said. Mr. Spooner unfeelingly interjected a few queries which tended to disconcert the Kentucky gentleman, but he kept at it. When he had finished he had a speech that will read well down in his state among the Democrats, and he was satisfied with his effort.

And then something happened. Senator Dolliver, a giant in stature and a whirlwind in debate, arose to make a few pertinent remarks in reply to the senator from Kentucky in particular and to the tactics of the minority in general. And he did it. With a voice that filled the chamber with its volume, he tore in fragments the arguments of the Democrats and exposed the sham which they are trying to delude the people with. He denounced as unworthy the criticisms of Senators McCreery and Gorman. He argued that the investigation of the postoffice department by the fourth assistant postmaster general had been thorough and efficient and that the only object the Democrats could have in urging their demand for further investigation was the desire to make political capital out of it. Referring to the speech of Senator Gorman, he said that the Maryland man had paid an unconscious tribute to President Roosevelt. The President had been accused of swaying congress by a mere crook of the finger and of suppressing public business and forcing an adjournment by merely a nod of the head. "We who have known him, and have realized the force of his character, have never dared impute to him such power and genius as this," said Mr. Dolliver. "We have known him as a plain, blunt man, who came into the responsibilities of his office under the most trying circumstances. He said at the beginning that he would follow out the policies of William McKinley and that he would seek the advice and co-operation of the able statesmen with whom McKinley had surrounded himself. He has kept his oath and has not deviated one bit from the path of the late President."

There were no Democratic replies to the remarks of Senator Dolliver and the Democrats evidently did not consider it wise to continue the attack at this time. If they return to the assault Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, the "Little Giant" of the Senate, is loaded and primed for one of his caustic and eloquent speeches in which he will draw blood. When Spooner gets his fighting clothes on there is generally a rush to cover among the Democrats, for he is a strong debater and, in the heat of an argument, though dignified in his speech, he goes at his adversaries hammer and tongs. It is probable that from this time until the hour of adjournment the Democrats will take advantage of every opportunity to criticise the administration and manufacture campaign material, to be strewn among the voters in the hope of changing their views at the polls. Bourke Cockran, the Democratic orator from New York, is said to be ready to fire off a speech in the House at the first opportunity, denouncing the recent pension order and accusing the President of taking upon himself the powers of Congress. Mr. Cockran has had a talk with Senator Gorman, and it is supposed that the two were outlining a bushwhacking campaign with the object of bringing confusion upon the Republicans. Cockran has the reputation of being a rhetorical tornado and he is looked to as the man to stir things up in the House. But Mr. Williams, of Mississippi, himself a debater of marked ability, has been trying this same trick during the entire session, backed by DeArmond, Champ Clark and other leading Democrats, and yet they have not made any perceptible impression.

That the Republicans are not worried over the situation is shown by the fact that they have not done anything to curtail the debate on politics. The senate has no rules by which debate can be shut off, but in the house it is possible for the leaders to bring in rules that would have gagged the Democrats who have been throwing mud at the administration, if it had been deemed advisable. But the house leaders have taken the view that while the Democrats were amusing themselves abusing the Republican party they would be kept out of worse mischief and as they did no harm, there was no reason why they should not be indulged. Therefore the Democrats have had a full swing and have been gratified in their wish to make speeches for the consumption of their constituents at home. Some of them no doubt believe that they have been successfully fooling the public, but there is really no ground for such a conclusion. They can argue for a revision of the tariff, for a further investigation of the postoffice department or for any other of their hobbies until doomsday, but so long as the country is prosperous and so long as the people are busy and contented, their words will make no impression. This is the view that the Republicans are taking of the situation and it is the reasonable one.

A member of the senate committee on postoffices and postroads was being chaffed today by a friend about the assaults that were being made on his committee by the Democrats. "I see they are getting after you fellows," remarked the friend to him.

"Yes, I see they are," replied the senator, "and it is a good sign. It shows that the Democrats are taking an interest in the government and that is well. You know the Democrats are generally against the government, but when they take such an interest in it that they want it investigated to satisfy themselves that the departments are being properly conducted, there is some hope for them. Let them continue to howl. It does no harm and it is a relief to them no doubt. They are showing a remarkable burst of public spirit."

TRADE WITH JAPAN.

Washington, April 4.—Trade relations between the United States and Japan in recent years have grown with greater rapidity than between Japan and any other nation. In 1881 the imports from the United States formed less than 6 per cent of the total importations into Japan, while in 1902 they were nearly 18 per cent. Meantime Great Britain's share fell from 53 per cent to 18 per cent in 1902. The United States is also Japan's larger consumer by reason of the fact that the chief export products of Japan are articles required by the manufacturers of the United States and which cannot be produced in this country.

The total exports from Japan in 1900 amounted to 204,429,994 yen (yen is equal to 51 cents United States currency) in value, and of this amount 52,566,395 yen came to the United States, 39,177,455 went to Hong Kong, 31,871,576 to China, 19,150,423 to France and 11,262,597 to the United Kingdom. The total exports of 1902 amounted to 258,303,065 yen, of which 89,232,805 yen in value came to the United States, 25,876,069 went to Hong Kong, 46,833,545 to China, 27,283,458 to France and 17,346,149 to the United Kingdom.

The exports of Japan to the United States, as already mentioned, are chiefly articles which are not produced in this country, and in a majority of cases are those required by our manufacturers. Of the 89,262,805 yen in value exported to the United States in 1902 46,784,720 yen consisted of raw silk, 8,921,596 yen manufactures of silk, 9,124,085 yen of tea, 6,351,733 yen matting for floors, 577,588 yen rice, 1,516,401 yen chemicals, drugs, etc., while manufactures of bamboo, lacquered ware and other products peculiar to the Japanese also figured largely in the list.

"STAR SPANGLED BANNER," MORNING AND EVENING

Washington, April 1.—Hereafter "The Star Spangled Banner" will be played on board naval ships at both morning and evening colors, in accordance with an order approved yesterday by the secretary of the navy. Heretofore "The Star Spangled Banner" has been played with the raising of the flag in the morning and "Hail Columbia" with the lowering of the colors. Some confusion arose in the navy, it is said, as to whether the latter was a national air, and the matter was brought to the attention of the department. Secretary Moody in approving the order substituting "The Star Spangled Banner" for "Hail Columbia" for evening colors, did not pass on the question as to whether the latter was a national air, deeming that a matter for congress to determine.

Judge Swayne's Defenders.

Washington, April 1.—An additional minority report on the Swayne impeachment proceedings has been prepared by Representative Parker, of New Jersey, and will be filed with the report of Representative Gillett, of California. While opposing impeachment, Mr. Parker takes a somewhat different view of the case than does Mr. Gillett. His report is very brief, and in opposing impeachment he makes no eulogistic comments on the official character of Judge Swayne.

Mr. Gillett has been withholding his report in order that each member of the committee who did not sign the majority report might have an opportunity to sign the minority. Seven members so far have signed this report, Messrs. Thomas of Iowa and Warner of Illinois, have not yet signed any report.

Our Mineral Resources.

Washington, April 4.—The geological survey will soon issue its report on mineral resources for 1902, showing that that year, for the third time, the total value of the commercial mineral products of the United States exceeded $1,000,000,000. The exact figures for 1902 were $1,260,639,415 which as compared with $1,086,548,851 in 1901, shows a gain of 16.02 per cent. The fuels increased $26,667,743, or 66 per cent. Every variety of fuel increased in value except anthracite coal, which showed a decrease in quantity of 23,301,850 long tons and in value of $36,330,454. The metallic products increased $123,992,325 and the non-metallic products $50,072,089. To these should be added estimated unspecific products, including building, molding and other sands reported to this office, the rare mineral molybdenum and other mineral products valued at $1,000,000.

To Relieve Wounded.

Washington, April 4.—"To relieve the wounded of friend and foe alike left on the battlefields of the war." In these few words the Countess Marguerite Cassini, the daughter of the Russian ambassador, told a correspondent for the Associated Press at the embassy the object of the fair which under her direction will be held in Washington, April 27, in aid of the Russian Red Cross Society. A week ago today the countess determined to do something to the aid of the Russian Red Cross and at once started the cables to Paris and St. Petersburg working, the articles for the fair were ordered and hundreds of invitations for assistance were sent to all parts of the United States. In making her appeal to the American people the countess emphasized the fact that the undertaking was not partisan in its object.

Explosion in Bank.

Marshalltown, Ia., April 4.—An explosion in the Citizens' National Bank building at Albia, Ia., Sunday, resulted in three being killed and seeral injured.

The dead are: R. Ramsey, Edward Dougherty, Richard Grimes.

The cause of the explosion is unknown, but it is supposed it originated in the heating plant. Besides the bank building a clothing store and two grocery stores were destroyed by fire.

The financial loss is $75,000.

Kansas Belles.

Topeka, Kas., April 2.—"Live stock is exhibited at great expositions. Why should not Kansas show the world the pretty women it produces?" Mrs. Noble L. Prentiss, hostess of the Kansas building at the St. Louis exposition, thus sums up her plea to the commission that it provide quarters for six Kansas girls. She says if this is done she will exhibit at the Kansas building during the world's fair a congress of beauty that will dazzle the eyes of the nation.

GEN. A. V. RICE DEAD

Record of a Gallant Soldier Who Won Promotion on the Field.

Washington, April 4.—Gen. Americus V. Rice, of Ottawa, O., who was a representative from Ohio in the Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth congresses, United States pension agent at Columbus during the second Cleveland administration, and since then the purchasing agent of the United States census bureau, died at his apartments here today, aged 65 years. He had been suffering several weeks with cancer of the kidneys.

General Americus V. Rice was born at Perryville, Richland county, Ohio, sixty-five years ago; was graduated from Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., in the class of 1860, taking the honors in mathematics; was a law student until the war broke out, when he went to the aid of the Federal Union, offered his services as a private soldier under the first call of Lincoln for troops in April, 1861, and was made a second lieutenant. He rose rapidly, having gained recognition for his daring and military skill.

At the memorable battle of Shiloh, he commanded the 57th O. V. I. as lieutenant colonel. He was wounded by the concussion of a shell above him, and knocked from his horse.

At the siege of Corinth he took an active part in all the battles, and in such a manner as to elicit encomiums from his superior officers. He was constantly with and followed the fortunes of Sherman's army, in the fall of '62, and under Sherman's instructions commanded the entire rear guard of the evacuating army.

In December, 1862, Gen. Rice was promoted to colonel of the 57th O. V. I., at which time he looked so young that they would not let the governor see him for fear he would refuse to sign his commission.

In March, 1863, General Rice was assigned to command the first brigade, first division, 15th army corps in the Black Bayou expedition, and came to the relief of Porter and the second brigade. He was with Grant at Grand Gulf, Miss., and by rapid marches his command encircled Vicksburg by the way of Richmond, Va. He was personally complimented by Gen. Sherman in his report, saying he had the best disciplined command in his corps.

For his actions about Vicksburg, Gen. Sherman recommended him for appointment as full brigadier general. Gen. Rice, in the meantime, participated in the battles of Sugar Valley, Resaca, Dallas, New Hope, Big Shanty and Little Kenesaw. While leading the terrible assault of Little Kenesaw he received three wounds and for his action at Resaca, Ga., he was again recommended for promotion.

Upon recovering from his wounds, in April, 1865, he again joined the army, having been made a brigadier general. He passed with his command in the great review at Washington, and was assigned to command the third brigade, second division fifteenth army corps, at Little Rock, Arkansas, and quelled the insurrections in Arkansas.

General Rice was discharged in October, 1866, and was offered a brevet major generalship, which he refused. He was in the army five years, and during the last year of his service was in the field with but one leg.

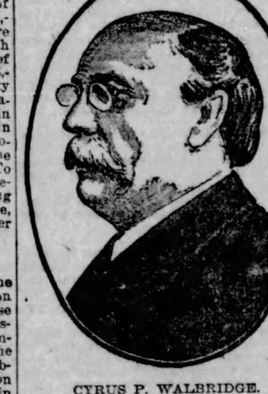
While General Rice was at home wounded, he was defeated for congress by the late Governor Ashley. From 1874 to 1878 he was a member of congress, and the father of the famous arrears pension bill.

President Cleveland appointed him to the position of United States pension commissioner at Columbus, and President McKinley appointed him purchasing agent for the census department, which position he has since held.

In politics General Rice has always been a Democrat, and ran with Gen. Thomas Ewing for lieutenant governor against Gen. Hickenlooper. For thirteen years he has been a valuable member of the soldiers' orphans home at Xenia.

A POSSIBLE RUNNING MATE

St. Louis, March 31.—Republicans of Missouri are enthusiastic in their endorsement of Cyrus P. Walbridge of this city, as a vice presidential candidate. At the



CYRUS P. WALBRIDGE.

recent state convention they unanimously presented him to the Republicans as the man to go on the ticket with Roosevelt.

MAY PROHIBIT CANTEENS.

Washington, April 1.—As a result of disclosures made in the house today by Representative Bell, of California, concerning the alleged gross mismanagement of the home for disabled soldiers in that state an amendment to the sundry civil bill was adopted which is designed to prohibit canteens in such institutions. The amendment provides that no part of the appropriation for state or territorial homes for disabled soldiers shall be apportioned until all have conformed to the rules and regulations prescribed by the act of March, 1883, pertaining to the national home at Washington, D. C., nor shall any part of it be apportioned to any state or territorial home that maintains a bar or canteen where intoxicating liquors are sold.

In his speech Mr. Bell declared that he was ashamed that his state should have permitted existing conditions at the home. He said the officials had degraded the state to the position of conducting a saloon and grogship. Under the rule now existing, he declared, the officials compel the soldier to surrender his pension and then pay it back in canteen checks. As a result of this system there is a complete monopoly of nearly every dollar that goes into the home in the form of pensions, and instead of being a means of temperance the home offers inducements for the old soldier to march up to the adjutant's desk and get his canteen check. He held that the state was speculating on the pensions of old soldiers when the money was spent in canteen checks.

Chicago Paper Changes Hands.

Chicago, April 4.—The Chicago Journal has been purchased by John C. Eastman, who has been, since its inauguration, business manager of Hearst's American. Formal transfer was made today by Geo. G. Booth, of Detroit, and Ralph H. Booth, of Chicago.

The sale of the property was arranged by Chas. M. Palmer, E. W. Harden, one of the owners of the New York Commercial, and for many years connected with the press of Chicago, is associated with Mr. Eastman in the ownership and management of the paper. The Journal is the oldest daily newspaper in Illinois, having been established in 1844. It is a member of the Associated Press. The Journal has been Republican in politics, but it is understood it will be independent under its new management. The paper will be enlarged and many new features added.

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U. S. COMMERCE.

Department Furnishes Some Interesting Statistics.

Washington, April 1.—Some interesting figures regarding the commerce of the United States with the various countries of the world are presented in the usual monthly statement issued by the department of commerce and labor through its bureau of statistics. The statement covers the eight months ending with February, 1904, and compares periods of earlier years. The total exports from the United States to all parts of the world during the eight months ending with February, 1904, were valued at 1,093 millions against 982 millions in the corresponding months of last year, and the imports were 654 millions in value against 681 million dollars in the corresponding months of last year.

To Europe the exports from the United States were 785 millions against 725 million dollars in the corresponding months of last year, and the imports were 341 millions in value against 371 millions in the corresponding months of last year. Thus the exports to Europe show an increase of 57 million dollars and the imports from Europe a decrease of 40 million dollars in the eight months' period under consideration. To North America, other than the United States, our exports were 150 millions against 135 millions in the corresponding months of last year, an increase of 15 million dollars, and from North America, other than the United States, our imports were 113 millions against 116 millions, a decrease of three millions. To South America our exports were 35 millions against 27 millions last year, and from South America our imports were 83 millions against 68 millions in the corresponding months of last year. To Asia our exports were 39 millions against 41 millions in the eight months of last year, and our imports from Asia were 97 millions against 104 millions in the corresponding months of last year. To Africa our exports were 17 millions against 25 millions in the corresponding months of last year, and from Africa our imports were six millions against nine millions in the same months of the preceding fiscal year. Thus, the increase in exports is exclusively to Europe, North and South America, while Asia, Oceania, and Africa show, in each case, a decrease.

To Asia the reduction is presumably due in part to the existing hostilities which unsettled trade and in part to the very high prices of cotton, which reduced the exports of cotton to Japan from 70 million pounds in the eight months ending with February, 1903, to 20 million pounds in the eight months ending with February, 1904, making the reduction in value of raw cotton exported to Japan alone about four and one-half million dollars.

Similar conditions in British South Africa are apparently the chief cause in the reduction of exports to Africa, which fell, as already noted, from 25 millions in the eight months ending with February, 1903, to 17 million dollars in the corresponding months ending with February, 1904.

To Canada, where the preferential tariff has been sufficiently long in operation for its details to be thoroughly understood, exports from the United States show a steady growth, the total for the eight months ending with February, 1904, being $81,660,462, against $76,370,190 in the corresponding months of the preceding year, and $70,774,602 in the same months of the fiscal year 1902.

The effect of reciprocity with Cuba begins to make itself apparent in the figures of our commerce with that island. Exports from the United States to Cuba during February, 1904, were $2,152,328, against $1,535,978 in February last year, and for the eight months ending with February, 1904, were $16,898,834, against $14,066,518 in the corresponding months of the preceding year. Our imports from Cuba in February, 1904, were $7,711,704, against $4,013,453 in February, 1903, and our total imports from that island in the eight months ending with February, 1904, were $35,228,760, against $34,506,901 in the corresponding months of last year.

To China exports from the United States continue to show a marked reduction as compared with the preceding two years. Our total exports to the Chinese empire for the eight months ending with February, 1904, were $8,374,556, against $12,440,331 in the corresponding months of last year, and $18,468,220 in the same months of the fiscal year 1902.

To Russia, both in Europe and Asia, the exports from the United States continue to show an increase. To Asiatic Russia, including Port Arthur and the immediately adjacent territory, which is under lease from China, our total exports in the eight months ending with February were $771,180, against $763,719 in the same months of last year; to Russia on the Black Sea, $2,955,804, against $1,883,453 in the same months of last year; and to Russia on the Baltic and White seas, $11,961,914, against $8,542,477 in the corresponding months last year. Thus the total exports to all Russia in the eight months ending with February, 1904, were $14,488,898, against $11,194,633 in the corresponding months of last year, an increase of $3,126,084. For the month of February alone, our exports to Russia were $2,366,919, against $2,327,244.

One especially interesting feature of the statement of our commerce with the various countries is that of trade with the new republic of Panama. Our total exports to that republic in the two months named were $311,087 and our total imports from that country, $153,894. For February alone our exports to Panama were $158,197, and our imports from Panama, $80,670. Thus the trade with the new republic in the first two months of its record runs at the rate of nearly $3,000,000 per annum.

Iron Ore Output.

Washington, April 4.—The iron ore output of the United States has doubled in quantity during the past six years according to a report of the geological survey which will be issued shortly. During 1902 the United States produced 35,554,135 long tons of iron ore, valued at $65,412,950, an increase of 33 per cent over the production of 1901 and of 103 per cent over 1897. The most significant feature of the statistics of the industry is that 10,272,780 tons of iron ore came from eight mines and 16,248,280 tons from 18 mines, the shipping operations of all of which, with two exceptions, are limited by climatic conditions to about 200 days annually. One hundred and twenty-six operators produced 88 per cent of the product for the country; 72 operators produced over 100,000 tons each.

Wedded 68 Years.

Upper Sandusky, O., April 14.—Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Balliett, who reside in Eden township, celebrated their sixty-eighth wedding anniversary yesterday with a family dinner. They are believed to be the oldest married couple in Ohio, and among the very oldest in the country. Both are nearly ninety years old. They came here from Richland county in 1865 and have resided on the same farm ever since. Mr. Balliett was married to Judy Hapges in Schuylkill county, Pa., April 3, 1836. Both are able and hearty for people of their years, both assisting in the chores of the house. Mr. and Mrs. Balliett reared six children, but one of whom is dead. The oldest is 63 years, while the baby is 37. Mr. Balliett has always voted the Democratic ticket.

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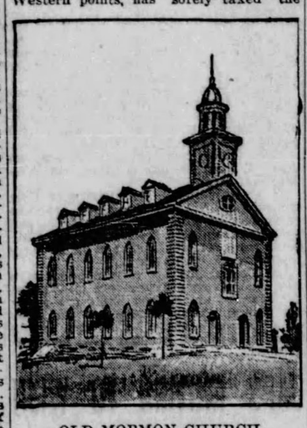
KIRTLAND MORMONS.

Kirtland, O., April 4.—The contention that has waged for more than forty years between the Mormon church in Utah and the Reorganized Church of Latter Day Saints, whose annual conference is being held in Kirtland, O., will lend unusual interest to the deliberations of the historic body of believers, which is assembled here from all quarters of the globe, in view of the pending inquiry of the United States senate into the political conditions in Utah, including the status of the Mormon church under the presidency of Joseph Fielding Smith.

For several days small delegations have been arriving in Kirtland, and the influx of nearly a hundred visitors from Western points, has sorely taxed the



OLD MORMON CHURCH.

transportation facilities from Willoughby to the little town among the hills. The last arrivals reached Kirtland—some in carriages, some in wagons, and many on foot—about 12 o'clock at night. Nearly two hundred strangers are already here, and how as many more can be accommodated is a puzzle.

Three conventions in all will be held in the old Temple, which was begun in 1831, after the settlement, in Kirtland, of the members of the original church, which was instituted in Western New York on April 6, 1830. The session of the general church conference will begin on the anniversary of that day, in accordance with an established tradition of the church.

DOWIE ABANDONS PLAN.

Waukegan, Ill., April 4.—John Alexander Dowie (Elijah III) will not take any chances of losing his halo in India. He had planned a great crusade throughout India, but his recent experiences in Adelaide, after he had taken a fling at King Edward, have convinced him that the sooner he gets out of the British possessions the safer he will be.

In a cablegram to the faithful in Zion City he announces that he has abandoned the trip to India because he fears he will not be given police protection. In Adelaide the people pursued him into the suburbs and administered a great shock to his dignity.

In Shiloh Tabernacle yesterday afternoon Overseer Speicher announced that, owing to Dowie's harsh treatment in Australia, he would take no more chances, but would return at once to Europe. This plan was decided upon after Elijah's lieutenants had gone over the proposed route to India and sounded the people. The reception they proposed to give the general overseer led him to pack his trunks and halo, and engage passage for the continent.

EXPRESS HELD UP.

Sacramento, Cal., April 1.—Three masked men held up the Oregon express, southbound, on the Southern Pacific railroad at Copely, near Keswick, killed W. J. O'Neil, the express messenger, and carried off the contents of the express box. The train is known as No. 15, and stopped at Copely, a small station, for water. As the train came to a standstill, three men jumped on and cut the train in two, taking the engine and express car down the track a short distance. They stopped the engine and demanded that Messenger O'Neil open the express car. He refused, whereupon they blew up the express car with dynamite and deliberately killed O'Neil by shooting him through the head. The bandits then robbed the car of its contents, but it is not known how much they obtained.

After robbing the express car, the men cut the car loose and, getting on the engine, compelled Engineer Joesink to go ahead. When at Neswick the men dropped off the engine and disappeared in the night with their plunder.

Archbishop Farley.

New York, March 31.—The Most Rev. John M. Farley, archbishop of New York, arrived today on the steamship Princess Irene, from Naples, after a visit of several weeks in Rome.

When the steamer reached quarantine, the archbishop was met by a delegation of priests on the steamer Favorite, which he boarded. Archbishop Farley said that the pope's health was good and that he expressed his great love for the United States. He also said he had an important message from the pope concerning the Catholic University question, which will be read Easter Sunday morning.

Chinese Smuggling.

Chicago, April 1.—An organized gang for the systematic smuggling of Chinese into the United States by way of the Canadian border is believed to have been disrupted by the arrest today of three Chinamen, who, it is said, were active agents of the organization. The arrest of an American, the ringleader of the gang, is all that is lacking to make the breaking up of the smugglers complete, according to agents of the department of commerce and labor of Washington, who have been working secretly in Chicago for several weeks. Those already arrested are Lam Chee, a prominent Chinese merchant of Chicago; Leong Man, of Joliet, Ill., who admits paying Lam Chee $150 to arrange for the smuggling of a countryman into the United States, and Leong Dock, of St. Louis, cousin of Leong Man, and a patron of Lam Chee.

Advance in Coal.

Des Moines, Ia., April 4.—Coal advanced $1.20 a ton here since Saturday night. The price of soft coal is now $5.20 per ton, and it is almost impossible to produce it at that price. Manufacturers are preparing to close down their establishments.

Receivers for Trust Company.

Boston, April 4.—Samuel W. McCall and Charles F. Choate, jr., today were appointed receivers for the Union Trust company, which closed its doors on Thursday last. The trust company's liabilities are placed at $1,600,000.

HEAVY DAMAGE BY FLOOD

Thousands of Dollars Lost by High Water in the Beaver Valley.

St. Marys, O., April 2.—Great alarm was caused at St. Marys at noon by a strong southwestern gale that dashed the waters against the eastern bank in its weakest places. This leaves the water banks around Celina more secure, but it has seriously increased the danger here since morning. Since the wind has risen, the water has broken through the banks at different places, but so far not in any uncontrollable manner at any one place. Every little leak or overflow is at once taken in charge by a gang of men. Every able bodied man in this city and vicinity is today employed along the banks of the reservoir. While the waters are falling, the wind is rising, and preparations have been made for a general alarm on a moment's notice as this city would be overwhelmed by the lake of 30,000 acres in the event of a break. It is estimated that a bad break would submerge the southern part of St. Marys by from 8 to 10 feet. The lowest part of South St. Marys is already vacated. Word came here that the water is 90 feet wide and 17 inches deep in the waste weir near Celina. While that is flooding the farm lands and washing out the railways, it is relieving the situation some along the eastern banks in the weakest places. Nothing but the ceasing of the wind will relieve the situation here.

Celina, O., April 2.—The flood of the past two days has done thousands of dollars' worth of damage in the Beaver valley, which stretches west of here to the Indiana state line. The overflow from the west end waste weir runs into the Wabash river. The creek is wholly inadequate to take care of the surplus water, and as a result a stretch of farming country seven miles long and three miles wide is threatened. The damage already done can only be estimated by the thousands. Farms and crops have suffered severely, to say nothing of houses.

The condition of the western bank of Lake Mercer is unchanged today. State Superintendent of Canals McDonald is on the scene and has taken charge of a large force of men employed in preventing a widening of the wasteway into Beaver creek. The county commissioners of Mercer county today estimate the damage to bridges and highways along Beaver creek and Wabash river at $150,000. Thousands of acres of farming lands are inundated.

Telephonic messages from St. Marys indicate grave danger from the breaking of the east bank of Lake Mercer.

In several places the lake, lashed into fury by a strong west wind, has so weakened the bank that the water is seeping through. There is a strong probability that unless the wind goes down the bank will give way before night. In case it does a large portion of the town of St. Marys and the adjacent country will be flooded with water six to eight feet deep and cause great destruction to life and property.

Directly west of Celina in a line with the main channel of the lake, is a series of railroad bridges which, if washed out, will discontinue traffic on all three railroads here. The Cincinnati Northern and C., D. & C. run direct to Cincinnati, while the Lake Erie & Western is the only east and west road running through this city. Railroad traffic will be forced to suspend should the west bank break. At the foot of Main street in this city the bank extends south for a distance of two miles and has a direct fall on the west side of 25 feet. The bank is like a narrow ribbon holding in check this vast reservoir of water that has reached to within ten inches of its top. Should a heavy east wind prevail it would be but a short time until the bank would be broken and the water released.

With a 25-foot fall its damage can easily be imagined. It would mean the conversion of the Beaver valley into another lake and thousands of dollars in farms destroyed. At the foot of Walnut street, which extends into the lowlands opposite the west bank, is located the Ames Buggy Bow factory, a large manufacturing concern worth $50,000. This factory is in imminent danger of being literally washed out of existence when the break comes. It is utterly impossible for the state to control the water in the lake. The outlet of the west waste weir is wholly insufficient to care for the water when it rises to a sufficient height to overflow and as a result this overflow onto the farms west of this city has cost the state thousands of dollars in damages.

It has already been stated that the overflow of the past two days will prove the most expensive the state has known in a quarter of a century.

The state has been compelled to foot the bills for the damage inflicted by the high water in the reservoir, and the damage this season will, it is said, be so great that the state board of public works will, in all probabilities, make some recommendation to provide for a sufficient outlet.

ST. MARYS RESERVOIR.

Celina, O., April 1.—The great reservoir at St. Marys is breaking and the people are fleeing for their lives from the lowlands. It is believed that some lives have been lost.

Heavy rains and floods have caused a big rise in Lake Mercer reservoir, notwithstanding that the gates have been removed. A large force of men are at work strengthening the abutments. There is much apprehension among people living in the adjacent valley lest the reservoir break its bounds. Celina is entirely cut off from train service today owing to high water and washouts.

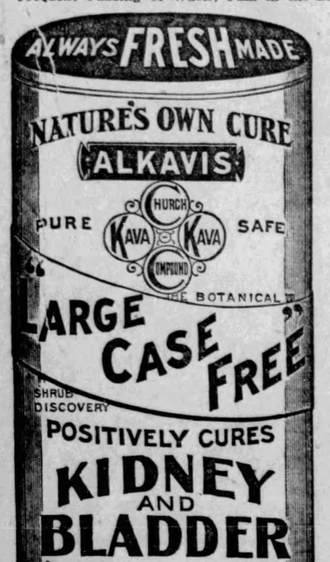
When the storm of last evening came consternation reigned owing to the condition of the west bank of Lake Mercer. The steady rains of the last few days had filled the lake to the danger point, and it was then feared that an east wind would force water over the west bank into the lowland along the Beaver and Wabash rivers. A terrible electrical storm raged for several hours last evening, flooding streets and driving families from their homes. The lake was the highest it had been for fifteen years. Farmers in the lowlands began moving their stock out and vacating their homes. The lock at Waste Way began giving way, placing outpouring water beyond control. The west

A STRANGE NEW SHRUB

Cures Kidney and Bladder Diseases

A Positive Specific is Found in the New Botanical Discovery, the Mystical KAVA-KAVA SHRUB, called by Botanists the *Piper Methysticum*, from the Ganges River, East India.

The CHURCH KAVA-KAVA COMPOUND, *Christened* A-L-K-A-V-I-S, acts directly on the deranged Kidneys, curing them, Once And For All, by draining out of the Blood every particle of poisonous Uric Acid, Urates, Lithates, etc., which cause the disease. ALKAVIS works wonders in Bright's Disease, Urinary and Bladder Disorders, Rheumatism, Gravel, Backache, Weak Back, Difficult or Too Frequent Passing of Water, Pain in the Back, Dropsy, Diabetes, etc.



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Including Governors of States, Executives of Cities, Officials of Hospital Boards and Boards of Health, Ministers of the Gospel and Missionaries of Renown, together with grateful patients; big-hearted men and women in all walks of life, at home and abroad, have proclaimed this great curative to all the world. Full and authenticated reports including the opinions of the influential Religious, Medical and Secular Press of Europe and America, are published in our pamphlets, which are mailed everywhere, free.

Hopeless Hospital Cases

ALKAVIS acts with magical effect in hopeless hospital cases when all other remedies known to medical science have failed. The distinguished Medical Staff of the Suffolk Hospital of Massachusetts, Dr. Sterling Hayes of Texas, Dr. Machette of Indiana, Secretary of Board of Health, and many other well-known physicians have witnessed wonderful cures in these cases. Of their own volition these benevolent men of medicine and science have authoratively subscribed and generously published their knowledge of these cures for the general public good.

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1200 HOSPITAL CURES in 30 DAYS!

This Remarkable Botanical Compound is now before the civilized world, the greatest medical discovery that has been made for centuries, and all sufferers can join in thanking a Merciful Providence for the results of the labors of the Christian Missionary and his associates.

ALKAVIS is prepared from the Kava-Kava Shrub by OUR OWN EXCLUSIVE METHOD.

PREPARED FRESH FOR EACH PATIENT

POSITIVE GUARANTEE OF CURE.

ALKAVIS SAVED MY LIFE!

Mr. T. J. Smith, Idaho Falls, Idaho, the Loan, Land and Immigration Agent of the Union Pacific Railroad, writes: ALKAVIS SAVED MY LIFE. Took first dose Saturday before dinner. At noon, Monday, passed a gravel stone as large as a bean, and on the following days hundreds of small ones, and Uric Acid granules as much as a tablespoonful. What I got from you cured me. I am a traveling man and have induced a great many in different States to send for Alkavis, and every one so far as I know was cured and are living witnesses of the wonderful curative powers this medicine possesses.

Mr. James Thomas, Washington, D. C., an honorable and trusted employe of the Board of Review, Bureau of Pensions, Department of the Interior, sent particulars of his wonderful cure by Alkavis after the best physicians had failed.

SUFFERED 13 YEARS!

Mrs. J. Addie Del Rio, Texas, writes: For thirteen years I suffered with Kidney and Bladder trouble. I had the attention of the most able specialist of *Harper's Hospital, the best hospital in Detroit, Mich.*, and six other prominent physicians, who pronounced my case incurable, but I am glad to tell anyone now of the wonderful cure performed by Alkavis in my case.

Hundreds of other ladies, including Mrs. Mary Fox, Seymour, Iowa; Miss A. Van Deffey, 473 Burnside street, Portland, Oregon; Mrs. James Young, Kent, Ohio, also testify as to its wonderful curative powers in Kidney Diseases and other disorders peculiar to women.

Freshly Made and Freshly Supplied Botanical Compounds are our Only Reliance for Safe and Permanent Cures.

The Liberal Free Supply of Alkavis Often Cures and May Cure You Without One Cent of Expense.

That you may judge of the value of this **Great Discovery** for yourself we will send you one Large Case by mail, **FREE**, only asking that when cured yourself you will recommend it to others. It is a Sure Specific and can not fail.

Address, **The CHURCH KIDNEY CURE COMPANY, 440 Fourth Ave., New York City.**

NOTE—**ALKAVIS is FRESHLY PREPARED from the Kava-Kava Shrub by this Company exclusively, and is always ready to supply PROMTLY as wanted. By special arrangement, One LARGE CASE is given away, FREE, to every reader regardless of expense. Time is precious in these dangerous disorders and this is the opportunity of a lifetime. Save health, money and perhaps life by writing today while the above address is before you.**

WAR WITH THIBET.

British Inflict Heavy Losses in Battle of Guru.

Tuna, Thibet, April 2.—The Thibetan general, the whole of his personal escort and five high Lhassa officials were among the hundreds killed in the fighting of March 31 at Guru, Thibet.

The small British losses are accounted for by the fact that the Thibetans were so huddled together that the majority were unable either to use their swords or to fire. The swordsmen in the front rank could not reach the Sikhs, who had fixed bayonets, while the men in the middle of the mob could not reach the enemy, but many of them probably killed each other in the mad excitement. The scene recalled old-time fights in cockpits, the grim, determined faces of the Thibetans, lighted with devildom savagery, expressing contempt for the Sikhs, whom they outnumbered six or seven to one.

When the Lhassa general fired the first shot the Thibetans with wild shouts, drew their swords, fired their matchlocks and surged forward. About a dozen swordsmen made a desperate rush in the direction of Col. MacDonald and a small knot of officers. Four Thibetans attacked Mr. Candler the correspondent of the London Daily Mail, but Col. MacDonald seized a rifle and shot down two of them at a few yards and another officer killed the other two, thus saving Mr. Candler's life. Those of the Thibetans who tried to climb the wall were met with a terrible magazine rifle fire, but they did not falter, those behind springing over the heaps of the dead and continuing the fight until riddled with bullets. When finally the Thibetans retired they tramped back slowly and steadily, though followed by a hail of bullets. A mountain battery was brought into action and tore the retreating lines with shraphel. A terrible trail of dead and dying marked the line of March. At length the last wounded limping Thibetan turned the corner some four hundred yards from the scene of the grim tragedy where the best of the Thibetan army had perished.

Four Cruisers Purchased.

New York, April 4.—Rumors are again in circulation, according to a Herald dispatch from St. Petersburg, to the effect that four ships of the cruiser type built in Germany for the Turkish government, and also two cruisers built by France, have been purchased by Russia at the price of $20,000,000. All are to be delivered within a short period.

Criticising British.

St. Petersburg, April 4.—The Russian newspapers continue to discuss the possible Anglo-France-Russian entente guardedly, but favorably, while at the same time sharply criticising the British Thibetian expedition. For instance the Novoe Vremya declares Great Britain's seizure of Thibet is bound to cause trouble for Russia because of its effects on those of her possession which are under the influence of the Dalai Lama, but it follows this declaration with a significant editorial on the falsity of sentiment in political circles, in which the point is made that Russian assistance to the United States at the most critical period in her history availed her nothing and that the real interests of Russia and Great Britain now call for an understanding.

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One in each town to ride and exhibit sample Bicycle. *Write for special offer.* Highest Grade **1904 Models $8.75 to $17**
Coaster Brakes, Hedgethorn Puncture Proof Tires and best equipment.
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Best Makes
500 second-hand Wheels All makes and Models **$3 to $8** good as new
Great factory clearing sale at *half factory cost.* We Ship on Approval *without a cent deposit* and allow 10 DAYS FREE TRIAL on every bicycle. Any wheel not satisfactory returned at our expense.
EARN A BICYCLE taking orders from a sample wheel furnished by us. Our agents make large profits. *Write at once* for catalogues and our special offer. AUTOMOBILES, sewing machines, tires, sundries, etc., *half usual prices.*
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COREA HELD BY JAPANESE

Czar's Men Retreat Beyond the Yalu River.

London, April 5.—Eight weeks from the opening of war sees Japan without any real fighting, apparently in complete possession of Corea and the first stage of the campaign ended.

According to the Daily Mail's Kobe, Japan correspondent, who telegraphs under date of April 4, a Ping Yang dispatch has been received there confirming the report from Shanghai that Japanese scouts entered Wiju, Corea, at 11 o'clock a. m. Monday, and that the Russians apparently retreated beyond the Yalu river, but ... further news of any kind is to hand throwing light on either land or sea operations. Everything, however, is regarded as pointing to the imminence of important developments.

The Daily Mail's Seoul correspondent, telegraphing Monday, asserts that the landing of Japanese troops at Chinampo, has now ceased, but that the port is guarded by a large fleet and the Japanese base has moved north from Ping Yang, where only a few troops now remain.

The correspondent of the Standard at Tokio reports that the Japanese correspondents at the front who followed the army through the China-Japanese war, express great surprise at the improvement of the Japanese troops during the past decade. The improvement is noticeable alike in equipment, organization and discipline, and more especially in the educational standard of the men.

The Morning Post's Tokio correspondent says Japanese torpedo boats scouting at Port Arthur discovered unencumbered a channel 150 yards wide which still admits the passage of vessels.

The Times correspondent at sea, on April 4, in a wireless message, via Wei-Hai-Wei, says:

"I am cruising in the vicinity of Port Arthur, and have discovered no evidence of vessels of either belligerent. The impression is gaining ground that the Russians were not totally shut in by the Japanese attack of March 27."

The Times' Che Foo correspondent says the Liao river is extensively mined and that twelve stone-laden junks are ready for sinking at the entrance to the river at a moment's notice. The guns of the Russian gunboat Svoutch have been reshipped.

JAPS MOVING TO WIJU

Forty - five Thousand Men Marching by Three Routes.

Seoul, Corea, Friday, April 1, via Shanghai, April 5.—The Japanese first army, consisting of 45,000 men, including the imperial guard and the second and twelfth divisions, which had been concentrated at Amju, is moving to Wiju by three routes.

It was the advance guard, composed of 450 infantry and cavalry, which repulsed 600 Russians occupying Ping-Ju (Chong Gu), 65 miles southeast of Wiju, March 28. Lieutenant Kato and four Japanese were killed on that occasion and Captain Kurowaka and 11 men were wounded. The Russians had ten men killed.

RECITAL NETS $4,500 FOR RED CROSS

Chicago, April 5.—A musical recital for the benefit of the Russian Red Cross society, given at the residence of Mrs. Potter Palmer on the Lake Shore Drive, has netted $4,500 for the relief of the soldiers of the czar in the war in the Far East. Gen. Fred D. Grant, of the United States army, and Mrs. Grant, who is a sister of Mrs. Palmer, were not present.

A BRAVE COMMANDER.

Tokio, March 30.—2 p. m.—A warm tribute to the courage of Commander Hirose and a boatswain named Sugino is paid by Vice Admiral Togo in his official report of the second attempt to bottle Port Arthur. The Vice Admiral said:

"Commander Hirose and Boatswain Sugino, who were killed, displayed remarkable courage. Boatswain Sugino was just going down to light the magazine on the Fukui Maru when the ship was struck by an enemy's torpedo, which killed him.

"Comamnder Hirose, after causing his men to take to the boats and not finding Sugino, searched through the ship three times for him. Finding his ship gradually going down Commander Hirose was compelled to give up the search and take to a boat. As he was rowing away under the enemy's hot fire a shell struck him on the head. His head and part of his body was blown away. Only a piece of flesh in the boat was all that remained of the brave officer's body. Commander Hirose was always a model officer and he leaves a meritorious example, the memory of which will be everlasting."

Tokio, March 30.—The emperor has conferred the order of Kyte and the order of the Rising Sun on Commander Hirose Takeo, who was killed during the Japanese attempt to bottle up the Russian fleet at Port Arthur Sunday last.

A movement has been inaugurated to erect a monument to the memory of Commander Takeo.

Mutilated Body of Hirose.

Tokio, April 5.—The fragmentary remains of Commander Hirose, who was killed on March 27, during the second attempt to bottle up Port Arthur, arrived at Tokio today with a naval escort. A throng of people was in waiting at Shinbassi station, and the multitude silently uncovered when the flag covered coffin was carried out. A number of naval officers escorted the remains to the home of Commander Hirose. In their bloodstained uniform, some of Commander Hirose's comrades accompanied the coffin, and were presented to the kinsmen of the dead officer. There will be a public funeral.

Restored the Flag.

New Chwang, March 30.—Under a strong representation made by United States Consul Henry B. Miller that the civil administrator had invaded neutral rights when he ordered the lowering of the American flag from buildings belonging to American citizens, even though it was done through the apprehension that the flag was illegally used by Chinese for the purpose of resisting police inspection, the civil administrator has promised to duly and in proper form through the military raise the flag over the building from which it was removed. The British flag which was ordered taken down will also be allowed to remain.

New Chwang, March 30.—M. Protasieff, Viceroy Alexieff's financial agent, says that it is not Russia's intention to strangle the shipping trade at New Chwang, and he consents to negotiating terms which will facilitate it. Five merchant ships which arrived on Sunday last, but were not admitted into the harbor until today, report that they saw a Russian fleet of nine warships cruising off Port Arthur at a distance of twelve miles out to sea. The protected cruiser Askold was further out acting as scout, while the forts ashore were making experimental shots under directions of the ships. A fleet of torpedo boats was also seen close in shore. The police were in force throughout the shipping districts here when these ships arrived and were active in enforcing their authority established by the recent order promulgated by Viceroy Alexieff.

Japanese Vessel Sunk.

Che Foo, March 30.—11:30 a. m.—The captain, an oiler and one passenger of the Japanese coasting steamer Hanyi, arrived at Teng Chow this morning and reported that the Yanyei had been fired on and sunk by the Russian fleet near the Miaotao islands on the morning of March 27. They reported that the remainder of the crew and passengers, Chinese and Japanese, 17 in number, had been taken prisoners by the Rusians.

Odessa, March 31.—The Russian steamer Malaya has been quarantined at Constantinople. Consequently the survivors of the Variag and Koretz, who are on board that vessel, will not arrive here until tomorrow. A letter from Chemulpo is printed here today, describing the fight. It contains the following regarding the rescue of the crews of the Variag and Koretz:

"Before destroying their ships the Russians signalled to the foreign warships to take the crews and wounded on board, which they readily agreed to. All the ships sent boats to the Variag and Koretz to transport the crews excepting the American cruiser Vicksburg. Although she did send a surgeon to dress the wounded she did not take one member of the crews on board, explaining that no permission to do so had been received from the American government."

Washington, March 31.—Information has been received here from Tokio under date of March 30, to the effect that the Japanese fleet has been successful in its attempt to partially close the channel of Port Arthur. Four Japanese merchant vessels, escorted by twelve destroyers and six first-class torpedo boats, arrived March 27. The Japanese merchant vessels successfully entered the channel inside the light house. Two were destroyed, sunk by Russian destroyers. Two of them by their own explosives. Loss is in killed two officers, two men. Loss in wounded one officer, eight men. No casualties to Japanese torpedo vessel. Very small gap in channel.

In view of the information received, it is believed here that it will be difficult for the Russian ships to pass the channel should the cablegram from Tokio prove to be accurate.

Sebastopol, March 31.—Responding to a dispatch from the commander of the Black Sea fleet congratulating him on the repulse of the last attempt of the Japanese to block Port Arthur, Vice-Admiral Makaroff has telegraphed that the chief credit for the achievement is due to Lieutenant Krinizki, who commanded the torpedo boat destroyer Silni—a man who knows his business. Through his skill in discharging the torpedo the m's ile struck the prow of the first ship, deflecting the vessel from its course, and the other Japanese steamer followed in its wake.

Askold Reindeer.

Vladivostok, March 31.—Concern is felt here lest the herd of 3,000 reindeer, the last specimens of that animal now on Askold island, which is within range of the Japanese guns, shall be destroyed. The herd is valued at half a million dollars. The horns of the animals are very valuable. They are used by the Chinese as medicine.

St. Petersburg, March 31.—1:30 p. m.—For sinking Japanese merchantmen in Sungari Straits at the opening of the war, $75,000 has been distributed in prize money to the crews of the four cruisers of the Vladivostok squadron.

The Invalid Russ, the army organ, concludes from Gen. Mishtichenko's reports that the Japanese are continuing their concentration and gradually advancing on their way to Wiju, their advance guard being at Kah-san and their outpost ten miles further north. The paper declines to predict the future phases of the Japanese advance upon the Yalu. In connection with the activity of the Chinese along the Shan Hai-Evan railroad, the Bourse Gazette warns the powers of the unreliability of Chinese neutrality, and says it believes they are making a serious mistake declaring that the Celestials are going to astonish the world when the world least expects it.

Which Sample Book Do You Want?

New spring sample books now ready, containing a liberal number of fabrics for you to select from. Put a mark in front of the sample book you want, cut out this ad and mail to us in an envelope. Our clothing satisfies—all of our customers say so. We have the latest spring fabrics and our prices are remarkably low. Don't buy until you have seen our samples and prices. Which book do you want? Write today.

..SAMPLE BOOK W: Men's Ready-Made Clothing. Samples and descriptions of over 50 styles. Suits, $5.00 to $16.50; Trousers, $1.25 to $4.50.
..SAMPLE BOOK V1: Men's Made-to-Order Clothing. Contains samples of about 40 styles. Suits, $11.50 to $16.50; Trousers, $3.25 to $4.50. Also "Points on Dress," with illustrations, measurement blanks, tape line, and full instructions.
..SAMPLE BOOK V2: Men's Made-to-Order Clothing; like V1, but better grades. Suits, $18.00 to $20.00; Trousers, $5.00 to $8.50.
..SAMPLE BOOK V3: Men's Midsummer Outing Suits and extra Trousers, both ready-made and made-to-order, showing samples. Prices, $3.75 to $12.50. Also Alpaca and Serge Coats and Vests. Linen Dusters, etc.
..SAMPLE BOOK V4: Men's Spring Overcoats and Rain Coats, both ready-made and made-to-order, showing samples. Overcoats, $7.50 to $16.50; Rain Coats, $6.50 to $20.50.
..SAMPLE BOOK U: Youths' and Boys' Clothing. Samples of Suits and Trousers, ages 3 to 19, with illustrations showing styles; also describes and illustrates styles from 3 to 8 years, including Children's Washable Suits.
..MACKINTOSH SAMPLE BOOK: Samples and style illustrations of Ready-made Mackintoshes for Men, Women, Youths and Misses.
..CORDUROY SAMPLE CARD: Corduroy Suits Ready-Made and Made-to-Order, also by the yard.
..STRAW HAT AND SUMMER CAP CIRCULAR.
..WOMAN'S SPRING APPAREL CATALOGUE: The latest in everything for women.

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Here's the best offer ever made to victims of Catarrh! It's an offer of the most valuable and helpful medical advice on curing Catarrh, absolutely free of charge, from the greatest Catarrh specialist of the age—a man who knows all about Catarrh in every form and who has cured thousands of cases where other doctors and other treatments have completely failed.

Don't neglect your Catarrh any longer! It's a disgusting, loathsome disease! Worse still—it's terribly dangerous! **Neglected Catarrh ends in Consumption.** Unless you take care of it in time, the first thing you know it will be TOO LATE.

Catarrh Specialist Sproule, who makes the offer of this valuable help to Catarrh sufferers, will gladly give you free his knowledge and counsel.

HE MAKES NO CHARGE for studying your case and telling you just what to do. Without paying a cent you will receive the most reliable and helpful advice—advice that will show you just how to cure your Catarrh—not just for a week or a month or a year but PERMANENTLY. Don't lose this great chance! Answer the questions yes or no, write your name and address plainly on the dotted lines, cut out the Free Coupon and send it without delay to **CATARRH SPECIALIST SPROULE, 10 to 9 Doane St., Boston.**

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Is your breath foul?
Do you take cold easily?
Is your nose stopped up?
Do you have to spit often?
Does your mouth taste bad mornings?
Do you have a dull feeling in your head?
Is there a tickling sensation in your throat?
Do you have an unpleasant discharge from the nose?
Does the mucus drop into your throat from the nose?

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

.....

IMPORTANT GEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES MADE

London, April 5.—The Times correspondent at Wellington, N. Z., says that the expedition conducted by the Royal Geographical Society's steamship Discovery has made important geographical discoveries, including sandstone and fossil remains of dicotyledonous plants at an altitude of 8,000 feet, showing that the Antarctic once enjoyed a milder climate, probably in the Miocene period.

Salmon for Japan.

Seattle, Wash., April 1.—The Seattle Trade Register tomorrow will say that orders have been placed with local dealers in the last few days for 225,000 cases of Alaska pink salmon for shipment to Japan for use by the army. The immense purchase will go forward by the Shawmut, sailing tomorrow, while each following ship will take some. The Trade Register also says that 750,000 cases have been purchased by Japan in San Francisco and that large purchases have also been made in Vancouver, B. C.

Royal Personages Arrive.

New York, March 31.—Prince Henry, of Reuss-Kostritz, the Princess of Reuss-Kostritz, Princess Clementine of Reuss, Princess Sebilla of Reuss, and Princess Olga, of Saxe-Altenburg, arrived today on the steamship Princess Irene, from Naples.

BRADSTREET'S REPORT.

Spring Trade Is Checked by Flood and Low Temperature.

New York, April 2.—Bradstreet's says: Low temperatures, heavy rains, bad roads, and floods, the latter in the Ohio and tributary valleys, have checked spring trade, delayed collections, discouraged Easter demand, and closed a three months' period of rather backward business in the northeast and west. There are some redeeming features, however. Agricultural implement men have done probably the best season's trade on record, the railways are gradually winning out of their transportation difficulties, the western clothing and shoe trades have done very well, southern wholesale trade was never larger than so far this year, and the feeling in the iron and steel trades is a more cheerful one than seemed possible a short time ago. While nearly all signs point to a smaller turn over in the country's trade than in 1903, feeling is still general that the crop outlook, stimulated by high prices favors large yields, and warm, dry weather is eagerly awaited as furnishing a true test of the real trade situation. At the east weather conditions have been unfavorable for some time past.

The iron trade situation looks well as a whole. Sales of pig iron are smaller than of late, recent advances based on good buying tending to stay buyers' hands. Furnaces are, however, filled up with orders for the second quarter, and prompt deliveries of pig iron and billets are being extensively demanded, with the possibility that small premiums may be offered for quick delivery. Finished products are in good call, except that structural material feels the effect of labor troubles. Railroads are reported buying freely of new cars and shop supplies. Specifications are coming forward liberally. Tunnel work and pipe contracts are expected to call for an immense quantity of iron. Southern iron makers are reported standing firmly for $10, Birmingham, for No. 2 foundry. Agricultural implement makers are reported free buyers of material. Among other metals, copper is notably strong, and exports in March are reported next to the largest ever recorded. The great mass of commodities show continued and notable strength.

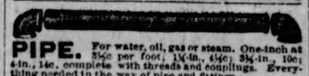
Business failures in the United States for the week ending with March 31, numbered 212, against 215 last week, 145 in the like week in 1903, 176 in 1902, 188 in 1901, and 182 in 1900.

In Canada failures for the last week of March number 11, as against 18 last week and 18 in this week a year ago.

The Grain Markets.

TOLEDO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Today Close.	Apr. 2 Close.
Wheat—						
Cash	*$1.02½	$1.02½	$1.02	$1.02	$1.03	
May	1.01¾	1.01¾	1.00¼	1.00¾	1.02	
July	90	90¾	88¾	88¾	90¼	
Corn—						
Cash	....	....	....	50½	51¼	
May	.52	52¼	51	51	52	
July	.*52	52¼	51	51	52	
Sept	....	....	....	52	52½	
Oats—						
Cash	....	....	....	43¾	43¾	
May	*43¾	43¼	42¾	42¾	44	



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PRACTICE OF CRUELTIES

Dr. W. M. Morrison Tells of the Situation in the Congo Free State.

Louisville, Ky., April 5.—Dr. W. M. Morrison, a southern Presbyterian missionary to the Congo Free State, in speaking to the Presbyterian Ministers' association here, gave an impressive recital of the alleged barbarities practiced upon the natives of the Congo Free State by those holding the power, and of the obstacles thrown in the way of their correction by the authorities.

"I lived with the people for seven years. I know what I am talking about," said Dr. Morrison. "Leopold has there a native cannibal army of 20,000 men, officered by white Belgians and armed with repeating rifles. These men, representing the worst and most savage type of the natives, were first caught, then carried far away from their homes and forced into this military service. There, in turn, this cannibal soldiery is used to compel the natives to bring in enormous tribute of ivory and india rubber. It is worth noting that the king of Belgium is today reputed to be the largest dealer in ivory and rubber in the world.

"As a result of this forced labor and military service, great and unspeakable cruelties are practiced on the native people. I have seen, a number of times, at least 50,000 fleeing into the forests to escape from the cannibal soldiers of King Leopold; I have seen these soldiers scouring through the forests, and, after catching a number of men whom the government uses as laborers, going away with the captives tied together by ropes around their necks. Raids upon villages are being constantly made; some of the people are killed and eaten, others are carried away into captivity and sold, others are forced into military service. I can buy all the slaves you want at Luebo, at from $10 to $15 apiece.

"When these raids are made the most awful cruelties are practiced. Innocent women and children are killed or captured, hands are cut off to be taken back to the white Belgian officers to show that the work has been well done and great sections are being depopulated. One of these raids was made near one of our mission stations—one of our missionaries went to the scene and counted 81 hands cut off and drying over a fire to be taken back to the Belgian officers; 45 dead bodies were counted lying near by.

"The Belgian government makes the usual stereotyped denial of all these charges. I have seen personally the governor of the Congo state. He won't do anything. I have been in the palace of the king of Belgium and have seen the most prominent officials of the Congo government. They won't do anything. The English government is greatly interested in the situation. At the request of Lord Lansdowne I preferred a statement of such outrages as had come under my own observation.

"Consul Roger Casement, as English and acting American representative in the Congo state, has just made a tour of investigation and his report in the hands of our government at Washington, presented a most deplorable situation of affairs. As a government we do owe something to the 20,000,000 of black people in the Congo states. What are we going to do?"

THE BEEF TRUST.

St. Louis, April 2.—A corps of agents of the United States department of commerce is in St. Louis today inquiring into the operations of the alleged and so-called "beef trust." Their names and their movements are kept secret. According to information they have been sent here by Secretary Cortelyou in accordance with a resolution of congress instructing him to investigate "the causes of the alleged low prices of beef cattle in the United States in July and the unusually large margin between the prices of beef cattle and the selling prices of fresh beef."

The resolution directs Secretary Cortelyou to ascertain and report whether the prices have been manipulated by corporate combination, and if so, what the capitalization, management and profits of such combination are. The inspectors will visit Chicago, Kansas City and St. Joseph, and will also probably go to Omaha.

Deficit of $35,000,000.

London, April 1.—Commenting on the decrease in the revenue for the year as shown by the returns issued yesterday, this morning's papers estimate that the budget deficit will approach $35,000,000. The repayment of $15,000,000 advanced to the Transvaal will leave $20,000,000 to be met by some form of increased taxation. Looking to the unchecked growth of the country's expenditure, Austen Chamberlain, the chancellor of the exchequer, is urged by this morning's editorials to endeavor to find some means for a permanent increase of the revenue without having recourse to temporary expedients such as the suspension of the sinking fund or increase in the income tax.

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THE BLADE, - - - TOLEDO, OHIO

July	40¾	40¾	40¼	39	40⅝
Sept	....	....	....	33¾	34
Clover seed—					
Cash	*$6.47½	$6.47½	$6.45	$6.45	$6.45
April	*6.27½	6.30	6.30	6.30	6.30
Oct	*5.45	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.45
Rye—					
No. 2	..	..	..	73½	73½
Timothy—					
Price	....	..	..	$1.30	$1.32½
Alsike—					
Prime	....	..	..	$6.10	$6.10

*Nominal or bid.

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
May	96⅛	96⅛	94⅛	94⅜	96¼
July (new)	87⅞	87⅞	86¼	86⅜	87⅞
July (old)	89¼	89¼	87⅞	87⅝	89⅜
Sept. (new)	81⅝	81⅞	80⅜	80⅝	82
Sept. (old)	.83	83¼	81¾	81⅞	83½
Corn—					
May	.57	57⅛	55½	56	57
July	.53⅝	53⅞	52¾	52⅞	53¾
Sept.	.52⅝	52⅝	51¾	51¾	52⅝
Oats—					
May	.41⅞	41⅞	39¾	39¾	41⅞
July	.39¾	39½	38	38	39⅝
Sept.	.33	33½	32¼	32¼	33⅛

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
May	98¼	98¼	96⅝	96⅝	98¼
July	93½	93½	91⅞	92	93¾
Corn—					
May	60¼	60	59¾	59¾	60¾
July	.58	57¾	57¼	57¾	58¼

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
May	96¼	96¼	94¼	95	96¼
July	82⅞	83⅜	81⅞	82⅛	83¼
May	....	....	....	85½	97½

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
July	....	....	....	95¾	97⅜
July	....	....	....	95¾	97⅜

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	95	96⅝
July	....	....	....	94⅜	96

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
May	$13.35	$13.37	$13.07	$13.10	$13.30
July	13.55	13.55	13.25	13.32	13.52
Lard—					
May	$6.95	$6.95	$6.92	$6.92	$7.02
July	7.17	7.10	7.07	7.10	7.20
Ribs—					
May	$6.92	$6.92	$6.85	$6.85	$6.95
July	7.10	7.12	7.02	7.00	7.10

Toledo Produce Market.

Jobbers' selling prices—

Butter, very firm; fancy Elgin creamery, 1-lb. pkrints, 26@27c; solid pack, 25½@26½c; dairy, 16@18c; packing stock, 11½@12c; Michigan creamery, 1-lb. prints, 25@26c; solid pack, 24½@25½c.

Eggs—Strictly fresh, 17c. per dozen.

Butterine—As to quality and style of package, 10@14c per lb.

Cheese—Michigan, full cream, 11@12½c.

VEGETABLES AND FRUIT.

Asparagus—Per bunch, 40@50c.

Cabbages—Holland seed, 2½@3c per lb. New cabbage, per crate, $3.75@4.

Lettuce—Per pound, 14@15c.

Radishes—Per doz., hothouse, 25@30c.

Celery—30@40c per bunch.

Strawberries, per crate of 24 pints, $2.00@2.75.

Poultry (alive) — Fowls, 12c; young chickens, 12@13c; turkeys, 14@15c; ducks, geese, 10c.

Poultry (dressed)—Fowls, 12@14c; young chickens, 14@15c; turkeys, 16@17c; ducks, 13@14c; geese, 11@12c.

Money and Stocks.

New York, April 5.—Wall St.—The opening stock today was dull and the tone was hesitating. There were running sales of $6,500 shares of Union Pacific at 88¾ and 88¾, compared with 89 last night, and this stock subsequently sold at 88¾. People's Gas ran off 1¾. There was a rise of ¾ in Tennessee Coal. Otherwise the changes were small and mixed.

Buying orders for some of the representative stocks created a better market sentiment and prices were lifted quite substantially in a number of cases. Union Pacific was lifted a point above its low figure of the start and Pennsylvania Southern Pacific, St. Paul, Rock Island, Wabash pfd., Consolidated Gas, Tennessee Coal and Readby pfd. as much over yesterday's closing. American Express jumped 4, Chicago Great Western pfd. "A" 2, and Allis Chalmers pfd., 3.

Trading interest was attracted to the local tractions by the simultaneous execution of buying orders in these stocks. The room element began bidding up prices in the group and Metropolitan Street Railway responded with a rise to 2⅜; Brooklyn Transit 1½ and Manhattan and Metropolitan Securities 1. Railroad preferred, Kansas & Texas pfd., Amalgamated and Colorado Fuel rose from 1 to 1¼. Lackawanna lost 2.

The market reacted slightly, following pressure against U. S. Steel pfd., but steadier on a large accumulation of Southern Pacific. The undertone of the market was feverish.

The reports of rains in the southwest started a movement in Atchison which carried it up 1⅝. Missouri Pacific and the Baltimore & Ohio stocks rose 1 to 1¼, and U. S. Steel pfd. got above 99. Union Pacific hung back and the general market was sluggish. Westinghouse Electric gained 2⅜, and Tennessee Coal 1⅝, while Republic Steel pfd. and North American lost a point. Bonds were firm at noon.

Little business was done in the merger stocks on the curb today. Northern Pacific was down a fraction, but regained the greater part of its loss in the first half hour. There were no actual transactions in the stubs nor in Great Northern pfd. and Northern Pacific. Quotations for these issues differed slightly from yesterday.

Amalgamated was pushed up to 50¾ and Anaconda gained 2½. U. S. Steel pfd., which was under rather a continuous pressure earlier, suddenly moved up, 1¼ over yesterday's close, and Sugar, St. Louis Southwestern pfd., and Norfolk & Western gained about a point. Colorado Fuel increased its rise to 2 points and Realty pfd. touched 84¾, a gain of 3¼. Realizing went on in the railroads and tractions under cover of this strength. Union Pacific and eMetropolitan Street Railway falling back a point and some others